



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

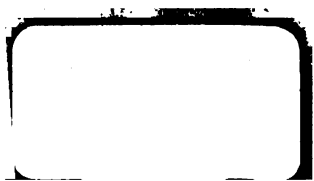
About Google Book Search

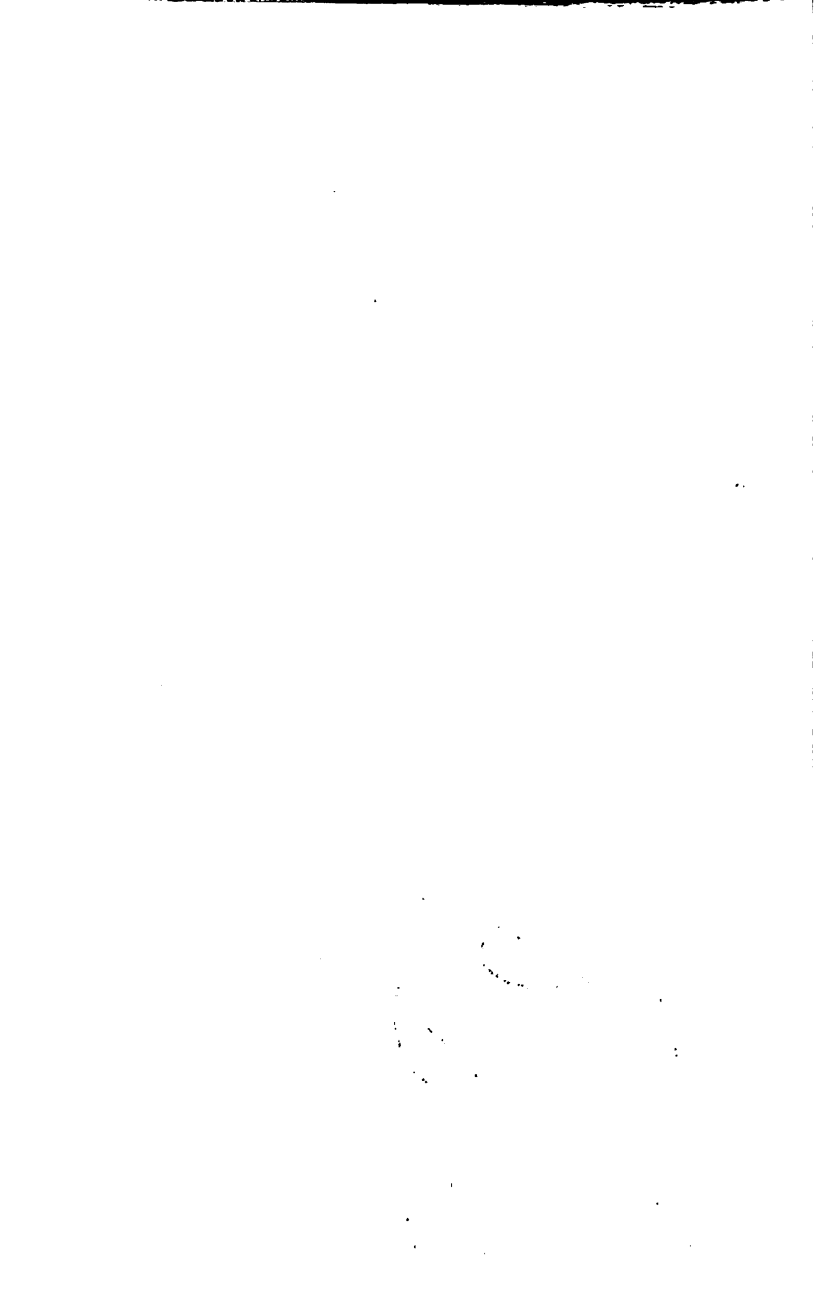
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

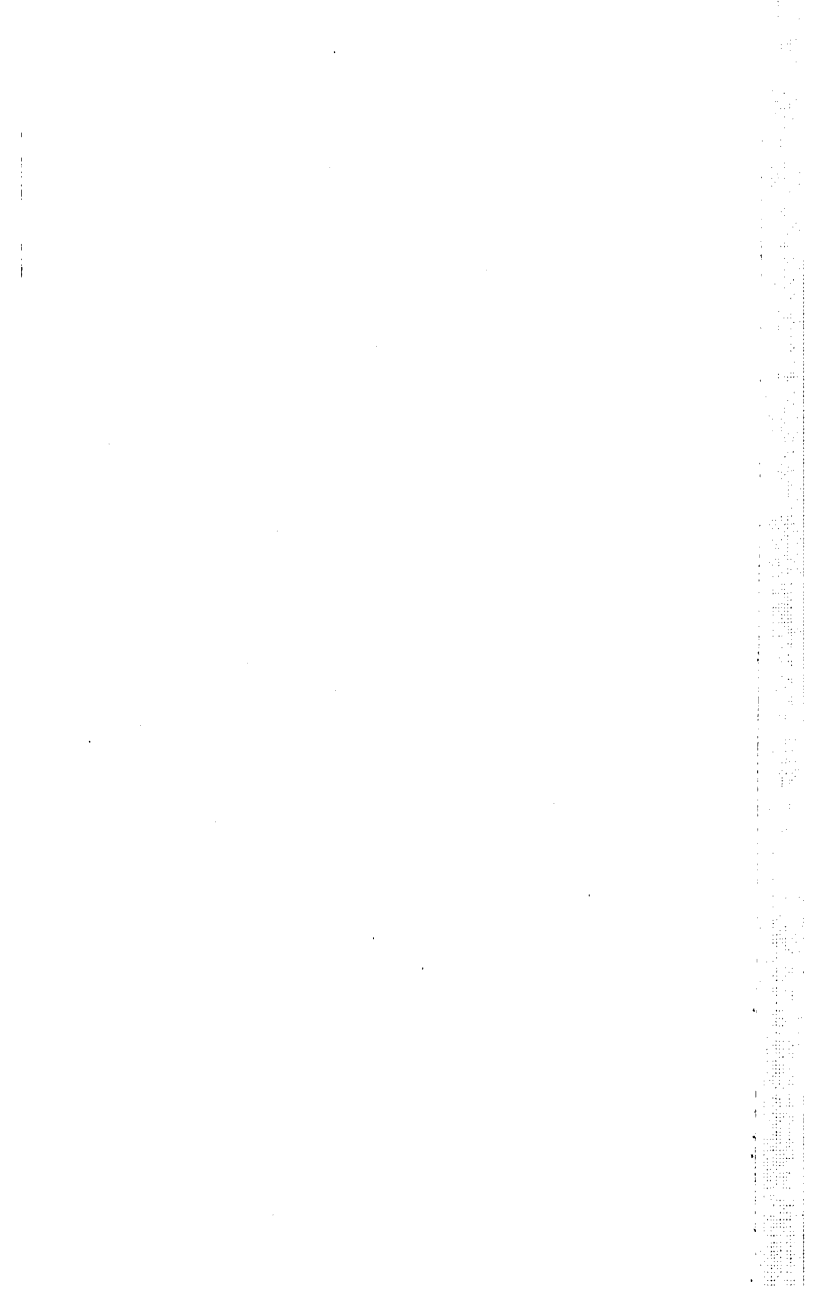
NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



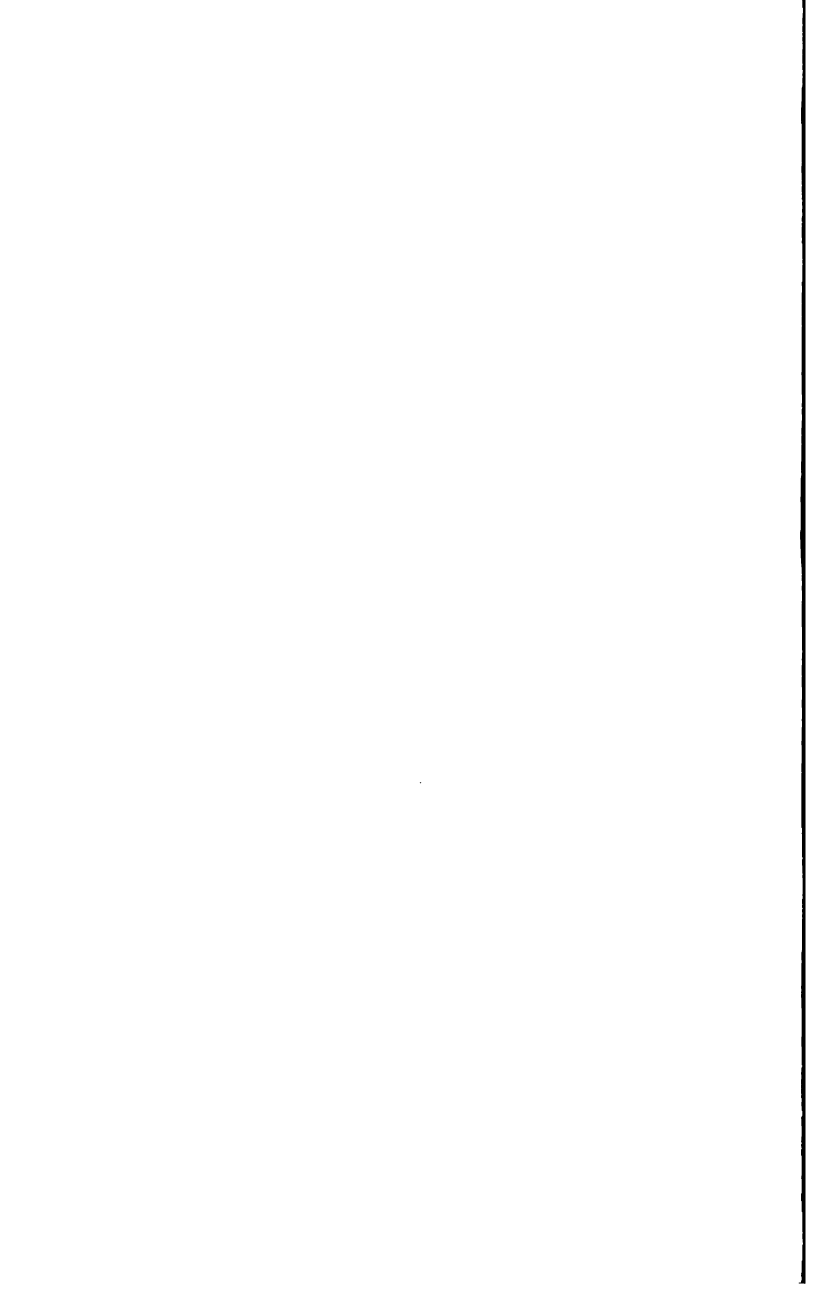
3 3433 07590267 0











A SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK MANOR
AND ITS ENVIRONS,

WITH A
Notice of the Church and Parish
of Wootton,

BY THE
REV. EDWARD MARSHALL, M.A., F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF "WOODSTOCK MANOR AND ITS ENVIRONS."



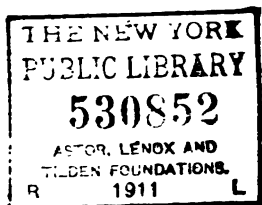
Oxford and London:
JAMES PARKER AND CO.

1874.

H. Gough

From the Rev. W. D. Macray.

18 March 1875.



"Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses ; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue."—Johnson, *Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides* :—Iona.

"These are among the natural indications of that hereditary bond of brotherhood, which attained its perfect consummation in that supernatural advent of the *Son of Man*, of Whom all earthly excellence is typical. For it is a characteristic of the Gospel to give a higher employment to every faculty of the understanding, and a nobler object to every affection of the heart."—Wilberforce, *On the Incarnation*, b. i. p. 9, Lond. 1852.

NOV 23 1875

PREFACE.

THE first object in view in preparing this "Supplement" to the "History of Woodstock Manor and its Environs," was to add some original Letters of the Earl of Halifax to Bishop Burnet, which evince the interest which was felt at the time by the friends of the Earl of Rochester, in the circumstances attending his death, and which were placed in the writer's hands by the Rev. H. O. Coxe, the Librarian of the Bodleian, as deserving publication. The same kindness has enabled him also to print a Letter of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, supposed to be hitherto unpublished, which was addressed to Bishop Burnet in vindication of her conduct, at the time when it was impugned, on the cessation of her interest at Court.

Occasion has been taken to supply some deficiencies which were pointed out in the Reviews with which the author was favoured, or which he himself observed. He is also indebted to the Rev. Dr. J. E. Sewell, Warden of New College; to the Rev. Dr. J. Griffiths, Warden of Wadham College, Keeper of the Archives of the University, for an examination of the will of O. Withington; the Rev. G. G. Bradley, Master of University College; the Rev. J. Marshall, for the Union assessment; the Rev. F. P. Wickham; the Rev. W. D. Macray; R. Castle, Esq.; J. Parker, Esq.;

W. Wing, Esq. ; Mr. A. Faulkner ; Mr. W. H. Turner, for information of various kinds ; and R. B. B. Hawkins, Esq., for the impression of the seal of the Corporation, engraved for the vignette in the title-page, and other particulars ; to E. H. Marshall, B.A., of Oriel College, for a notice of Dr. Blackstone ; to the Parish Clerk of Wootton, for the inscriptions on the bells ; and to Mr. J. Rose, for the use of the block for the wood engraving of the High Lodge ; to all of whom he desires to express his obligation.

These additions are arranged in such a manner as to be most easily referrible to the pages of the "History," to which they belong.

An account of the Rectory and Church of Wootton, with incidental notices of the parish, is subjoined. As the township of Old Woodstock is within the parish of Wootton, and the history of the vicinity is closely connected with it, the particulars, now added, will serve to carry on the purpose with which the original work was compiled.

From this and some other of the subjects which are treated it is hoped that the "Supplement" may also have an interest of its own, independently of the work of which it is intended to form part.

MANOR HOUSE, SANDFORD ST. MARTIN,

Nov. 19, 1874.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

CHAPTER I.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK, TO A.D. 1679.

PAGE

J. Graves' and Dr. Mavor's proposed History.—J. G. Nichols.—Death of R. Bloet.—Rosamund Clifford.—Name.—Epitaph.—Professor Stubbs' Remarks.—Not dismissed on the King's Marriage.—Evidence summed up.—Simon, Abbot of St. Albans, at Woodstock in behalf of Becket.—Poem on M. Biseth.—Ministers' Accounts.—Rolls of the Hundreds.—Impositions by the King's Workmen.—Epitaph on Black Prince.—Sir H. Lee.—Lady A. Stuart.—Disturbances at the Manor.—Valuation of the Estates of the late King.—Keen's attempt to re-cast Great Tom of Oxford	1
--	---

CHAPTER II.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO HISTORY OF THE EARL OF ROCHESTER, (A.D. 1679—80).

Change in Rosamund, Speaker Lenthall, and Earl of Rochester.—Importance attached to his Conversion.—Contemporary Evidence.—Progress.—Bishop Burnet's Visit.—Earl of Rochester goes to Woodstock.—At the High Lodge.—R. Parsons.—Dr. Marshall.—Declaration of the Earl of Rochester.—Letter of Bishop Burnet.—Answer.—First Letter of Earl of Halifax.—Bishop Burnet's Arrival.—Death of Earl of Rochester.—Second and Third Letters of Earl of Halifax.—Advertisement to Funeral Sermon by R. Parsons.—Unauthorised Publication of Earl of Rochester's Works.—Extracts from Funeral Sermon.—Fourth Letter of Earl of Halifax.—Bishop Burnet's Narrative.—Displeasure of the King.—Earl of Halifax effects a Reconciliation	20
--	----

CHAPTER III.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK, AND OTHER
NOTICES, (A.D. 1710—1874).

PAGE

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, writes to Bishop Burnet.—	
Interview of Duchess of Marlborough with Queen Anne.—	
Duke of Marlborough corresponds with Queen Mary Beatrice.	
—Removal of Churchill Family from Court.—Original Letter	
of Duchess of Marlborough.—Archdeacon Coxe's Remarks.	
—Anxiety about Woodstock Election.—Letter on Candi-	
dates.—Result.—Duchess of Marlborough.—Notice of Bridge	
in Blenheim Park.—Dr. Johnson on the Epigram.—Visit	
of Nelson to Oxford.—Degrees granted.—Visit to Blen-	
heim.—Disappointment at Reception.—Visit of Prince of	
Wales.—Chantry of St. Mary at Woodstock.—Estate of Cor-	
poration at Islip and Hampton Poyle.—Office of Coroner.	
—Member of Parliament.—Death of J. Meears, Mayor.—	
Office of Mayor.	37

CHAPTER IV.

NOTICES OF PARISH OF WOOTTON, (A.D. 1066—1874).

Name not in Domesday.—Occurs in Pipe Rolls.—Hundred of	
Wootton.—Nomina Villarum.—Compotus of L. Chamber-	
layne.—Dr. Rawlinson's MS.—Wootton and Hamlets.—	
Wootton Meadow.—Family of Gregory.—Their Arms de-	
faced.—Royalists' Compositions Papers.—G. Napier.—Re-	
cent Description of Parish	50

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY OF THE RECTORY OF WOOTTON, (c. A.D. 1071—1874).

Commencement of History of Rectory.—Tithes.—Gift of R.
D'Oyley to Convent of Oseney.—Extract from Chartulary of
Oseney.—Vill and Church in Hundred Rolls.—Alianore de
Vitré.—Escheat of Manor and Advowson.—Pedigree of A.
de Vitré.—Eng. de Cygoiny.—Artald, Rector of Wootton,
and Convent of Oseney.—H. de Wodestoke.—Prior of Mont

	PAGE
Cenis.—J. de Doveria.—Taxation of P. Nicholas IV.—R. Hoyl.—Inquisition of Ninths.—Advowson in the Crown.—Statutes of Provisors.—Advowson granted to Convent of Bruerne.—Resumed.—Statute 1st Edward IV.—Petition of Convent.—W. Browne presented by the Crown.—Valor of Henry VIII.—J. Walker.—Commissioners of 1st Edward VI.—Grant to J. Dodington.—To A. Mauxell.—Sir H. Lee presents.—Dr. Pinke conveys Advowson to New College.—Notice of Dr. Pinke.—Bp. Brideoake.—Pedigree of Dr. Pinke.—School built by J. D'Oyly.—Relations of D'Oyleys with Wootton.—Present Value of Rectory	61

CHAPTER VI.

LIST OF RECTORS OF WOOTTON.

Earlier Rectors.—Later Rectors.—T. Harris.—W. Jenkinson, Curate.—J. Walker.—J. Chapman.—J. Taylford.—J. Lee.—T. Johnes.—E. Fulham.—J. Hoffman.—R. Rowlandson.—R. Bowsher.—T. Lee.—J. Cary.—J. Banks.—T. R. Berkeley.—L. C. Lee.—W. B. Lee.—F. P. Wickham	80
--	----

CHAPTER VII.

NOTICE OF WOOTTON CHURCH.

Description of Church.—Dedication.—Inscription on Porch.—Monuments.—I. and W. Harris.—R. and H. Rowlandson.—W. Brotherton.—Family of Crisp.—A. Pope.—J. Church.—J. Gregory.—H. Beeston.—Various.—Dr. Rawlinson's Extracts from Registers.—Abstracts of Wills of Benefactors	85
---	----

CHAPTER VIII.

ESTATES OF COLLEGES, CHURCH ESTATE, OTHER CHARITIES,
AND NOTE.

Estate of University College in New Woodstock from Simon Perrot.—Notice of S. Perrot.—Estate of Balliol College in Woodstock and Wootton.—Extract from "Balliofergus."—

	PAGE
R. Hunsingore, Benefactor.—Letters Patents of Edward II.	
T. Harrope, Benefactor. — Seacoles purchased. — “The George” purchased.—T. Hearne.—Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII.—Former Estate of New College.—Estate of Magdalen College.—Hospital of St. John Baptist.—Letitia de Sauncey.—Alice Ermine.—S. Perrot.—R. Perrot.—Pedigree.—Wootton Church Estate.—Letter of F. P. Wickham.	
C. Perrot’s Charity.—J. Gregory’s Charity.—Other Charities.—Charities derived from Wootton.—Kirtlington Charity.—Stonesfield Charity.—Tesdale’s Charity at Glympton.—Note on the names of the Hamlets, and other Notices.—Universities Commission	98
INDEX OF PERSONS	115
INDEX OF PLACES INCIDENTALLY MENTIONED	119
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA IN “HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK”	129

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Common Seal of the Corporation of Woodstock	<i>Title</i>
View of the High Lodge	<i>To face p. 23</i>
Plan of Blenheim Park, soon after the Date of the Original Grant	<i>To face p. 44</i>

CHAPTER I.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK, TO A.D. 1679.

J. GRAVES' AND DR. MAVOR'S PROPOSED HISTORY.—J. G. NICHOLS.—DEATH OF R. BLOET.—ROSAMUND CLIFFORD.—NAME.—EPITAPH.—PROFESSOR STUBBS' REMARKS.—NOT DISMISSED ON THE KING'S MARRIAGE.—EVIDENCE SUMMED UP.—SIMON, ABBOT OF ST. ALBANS, AT WOODSTOCK IN BEHALF OF BECKET.—POEM ON M. BISETH.—MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS.—ROLLS OF THE HUNDREDS.—IMPOSITIONS BY THE KING'S WORKMEN.—EPITAPH ON BLACK PRINCE.—SIR H. LEE.—LADY A. STUART.—DISTURBANCES AT THE MANOR.—VALUATION OF THE ESTATES OF THE LATE KING.—KEEN'S ATTEMPT TO RE-CAST GREAT TOM OF OXFORD.

THE following "Supplement" to the "History of Woodstock Manor and its Environs" will, it is hoped, lend some additional force to the claims which this locality has to general notice, as so intimately connected with the history of England for many centuries, the Manor having been for so long a regal seat, and at last only transferred, as a monument of royal and national gratitude. Nor is it less worthy of consideration that these additions may tend to increase the respect which those who are residents in the vicinity must feel for a neighbourhood so rich in the memories and associations of the past. The first point of interest to be noticed is, that the "History" is not the only attempt which has been made to illustrate so

important a district. It has been pointed out by a writer^a in the "Academy," that some time since, perhaps about ~~thirty~~^{or} years, there appeared an advertisement of a similar work, which contained the following announcement:—

"Preparing for immediate publication, the History and Antiquities of the Town and Honour of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford; by J. Graves; including Biographical Anecdotes of Eminent and Illustrious Individuals."

The notice bore the name of the well-known publishers, Messrs. Nichols and Son, of Parliament-street^b, and contained some just observations upon the want of such a work, and the completeness with which it was proposed that this should be supplied. But no publication resulted from it. Dr. Mavor also stated in his "Description of Blenheim," p. 124, that he had for

^a The Rev. W. D. Macray, in a review of the *History of Woodstock* in the *Academy*, in Jan., 1874, p. 25. The writer is indebted to him for a copy of the "Advertisement," from which the lines in the text are extracted.

^b The name of one of this firm, John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., occurs in the "List of Subscribers" to the *History of Woodstock*. Mr. Nichols has since died, in his sixty-seventh year. He was a frequent writer on antiquarian subjects, and edited the *Gentleman's Magazine* for many years, the *Collectanea Topographica*, and the *Topographer and Genealogist*. In 1862 he commenced the *Herald and Genealogist*, which is still in course of publication. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and edited several volumes of the series published by it. In addition to numerous papers in antiquarian journals, he published several separate works. Mention is made of a communication from him in the *History of Woodstock*, p. 52, n. See also *Proceedings of Soc. of Ant.*, vol. vi. p. 193.

several years been making collections for a "History of Woodstock," the appearance of which would depend on health and other circumstances. This intention, again, was not carried into effect.

The additions which follow need severally but little preface, as the titles prefixed in each case shew the connection with the original work.

ROBERT BLOET, BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

It was stated in the "History^c," that there was not a common consent among the authorities as to the cause and manner of the death of the Bishop of Lincoln, which occurred under the remarkable circumstances which are mentioned, in Woodstock Park, in A.D. 1123. But Henry of Huntingdon^d, it may be added, raises no question; and when so nearly contemporary a writer expresses himself without doubt, there does not appear any reason for disputing the fact of its occurrence, as was described. It is noticed by him as follows:—

"After a few days, at Wodestoc, where the king had formed an assemblage of men and beasts, while the bishop was talking with the king and the Bishop of Salisbury, both of high authority in the realm, he was struck with apoplexy, and alive, but speechless, was carried home to his lodging, where he expired in the presence of the king."

^c *Hist. of Woodstock*, p. 26.

^d Henr., Arch. Hunt., "Epist. de mundi contemptu," ap. H. Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii. p. 695, London, 1691. The writer is indebted to J. Parker, Esq., for directing his attention to this notice.

ROSAMUND CLIFFORD.

A few remarks may be inserted in addition to the statements in the "*History of Woodstock* ^e."

It may be observed, in opposition to the opinion of Carte^f and others, that Henry dismissed Rosamund upon his marriage with Eleanor, that this supposition is at variance with the verdict of the jury, as contained in the *Rolls of the Hundreds* ^g, which is to the effect that the king, as he is styled, resided with his court at the Manor-house while Rosamund was with him, and caused a great influx of visitors who were in attendance. For Henry was married on May 1, 1152, and did not become king until more than two years and a-half had elapsed, on December 19, 1154.

In reference to the punning allusion to the name of Rosamund, attention has been directed ^h to the circumstance that there is contemporary authority for such an use in this instance. Giraldus Cambrensisⁱ speaks of her as, "*Non mundi quidam rosa juxta falsam et frivolam nominis impositionem, sed immunda verius rosa vocata.*" The allusion here is not indeed the same with that in the epitaph throughout, but so far as it coincides, it may be reconciled with the suggestion which was made as to the earlier origin of the lines.

It was observed at the same time that it had been

^e *Hist. of Woodst.*, pp. 48—58. ^f *Ib.*, p. 54, note y. ^g *Ib.*, p. 57.

^h Rev. W. D. Macray, in a review in the *Academy*, p. 25, 1874.

ⁱ *De Instructione Principum*, dist. ii. c. 4, p. 22, (cf. p. 91.) Lond. 1846; for Hist. Soc.

supposed that the king himself placed the epitaph upon the tomb. For in the exposition of the Ten Commandments, known as "Dives et Pauper," there occurs^k this observation :—

"Then the kyng dyd shette ayen the grave, and dyd write these two verses upon the grave."

This treatise has been supposed to have been written^l by Henry Parker, a Carmelite of Doncaster, in the time of King Edward IV.; but it cannot be considered entitled to rank as an historical authority, the incident, as narrated, being probably inserted as a common opinion, for the purpose of illustration.

The passage from Giraldus is noticed by Mr. Stubbs^m for a purpose of greater historical interest with one from Ralph Nigerⁿ, also a contemporary authority, who mentions the imprisonment of Eleanor. Mr. Stubbs shews that, as Henry continued his relations with Rosamund after the imprisonment of the queen, who was kept in confinement to prevent her interference with his habits, it "settles the traditionary statement, that she was put out of the way by Eleanor." These passages are also available in support of the affirmation of the Woodstock jury, that the king and Rosa-

^k vi. Com., ch. 14, f. 218 vers., Lond., Berthelet, 1536.

^l See Lowndes' *Bibliogr. Man.*, p. 652, Lond., Bohn, 1864.

^m Ben. Abbas, *De Vit. et gest. Hen. II. et Ric. I.*, vol. ii., pref., p. xxxi., note, Lond. 1867, Rolls' Ser.

ⁿ "Reginam ut liberius stupris vacaret, pro qua crebro Satyrion accepit, in domo carceris inclusit."—Rad. Niger, *Chronica*, p. 168, Lond., for Caxton Soc., 1844.

mund, with a numerous retinue, visited the Manor-house, Henry having been married before he succeeded to the throne, and so may be adduced in opposition to the opinion that Rosamund was dismissed upon the king's marriage.

In conclusion, the value of the statements respecting the king's relations with Rosamund and her own history may be thus summed up. There is contemporary evidence that Henry's connection with her was continued after his marriage, and that the king's habits were observed and discountenanced by the queen, who shewed her displeasure in such a manner that she was imprisoned to prevent her interference with the king, after which he became less guarded in his conduct. There is further evidence of a later date, but made on the oath of those best qualified to know the facts of the case, that the visits of the king with Rosamund and the Court at Woodstock Manor were notorious, and that there was so large a number of attendants on these occasions, that it was necessary that a fresh part of the vill should be occupied with houses for their reception.

The earliest authorities are agreed as to the fact that Rosamund's tomb was noticed with displeasure by St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, when he visited Godstow. But it does not appear from these whether she became an inmate of the nunnery, during her lifetime, as a penitent. But that she did so may be argued as probable, from the manner in which her remains were treated by interment within the choir; as, on the

other hand, it may be supposed that such was not the case from the circumstance that they were removed by St. Hugh.

THOMAS À BECKET AND SIMON, ABBOT OF ST. ALBANS.

The incidents connected with the rupture between Thomas à Becket and the king, which led to the visits of the archbishop to Woodstock, have been noticed in the "*History of Woodstock*°." But there is one addition which should be made, not so much in relation to Becket himself as to his friend Simon^p, Abbot of St. Albans, who went to Woodstock to seek an interview with the king in his behalf. Matthew Paris has described this at some length in his "*Lives of the Abbots of St. Albans*," and more briefly in his "*Greater History*†."

Near the close of the year 1170, the archbishop was at his manor of Harwes, about seven miles from the Abbey of St. Albans, keeping festival, with no sign of disturbance on his countenance, noble athlete as he was. Simon sent him a present of meat and drink, and at his request travelled to Woodstock to intercede for him with the young king Henry, the eldest son of Henry II., who had been associated with his father

° See pp. 59—61.

^p Simon is spoken of as, "*Vir vitæ venerabilis, et bene literatus, Scripturarum et librorum amator specialis.*"—*Mat. Par., Vit. triginta trium Abb. S. Alb.*, p. 90, l. 51, Lond. 1639, ad calc. *Mat. Par., Hist. Maj.*, Lond. 1640.

^q *Vitæ*, u. s., p. 91.

^r *Hist. Maj.*, u. s., p. 123.

in the kingdom, and who was at the Manor-house at that time. The abbot attempted in vain to mollify the feeling which existed against the archbishop, though his talents and disposition were such as to render him well fitted for the office which he had undertaken. While he was at Woodstock, his brother supplied his place in visiting Becket daily, and furnishing him with all that he required. Simon returned from Woodstock, where he found nothing but pride and anger, without effecting the purpose for which he went. The archbishop thanked him heartily, and entreated that he would be his companion to Canterbury, whither he was about to proceed, to comfort him in his affliction. But Simon declined to do this, as he had to be with his church at the approaching festival of Christmas.

This occurred just before the murder of the archbishop, on Tuesday, December 29, A.D. 1170.

MARGARET BISETH.

The presence of mind by which Margaret Biseth^a saved the life of King Henry III. from the violence of a maniac at Woodstock, in A.D. 1238, has been considered of sufficient interest to be made the subject of verse. "Margaret Bisset" is the title of one of the pieces in Archdeacon Churton's "*Lays of Faith and Loyalty*,"^b in which he thus sings her praise:—

^a *Hist. of Woodst.*, pp. 74, 5.

^b p. 117, Cambr. and Lond. 1845.

" But where that lonely lamp was bright,
 A maiden fair kept watch by night,
 A maiden gentle, fair, and young,
 Who sweetly sang her compline-song;
 Before her, on a polished stand,
 Her psalter-book, her harp in hand.

* * * *

" When next with ruddy morning glowed
 The hawthorn banks of Evenlode,
 What praise was heard from every tongue,
 Of that brave maiden fair and young,
 Who stayed the wild assassin's knife,
 And saved a monarch's sacred life !"

Matthew Paris relates ^u that she founded a religious house, the name of which is not mentioned, at her own expense, and died in 1242.

MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS, WOODSTOCK, A.D. 1256—1553.

In the accounts of the Public Record Office, known as *Ministers' Accounts*, relating to Woodstock, there are several besides those mentioned in the "*History of Woodstock*," which seem worthy of more particular notice :—

" Bundle 489—1 : Edward III., 8, 9, A.D. 1335-6 ; Comptus of William de Montacute ^x.

" 489—12 : Edward III., 23—49 ; A.D. 1349—76 ; Comptus and Will of Roger de Elmerugge, predecessor of Philip la Vache ^y.

" 490-9 : Henry IV., 7, 8, A.D. 1406-7 ; four rolls of the accounts of Works under Thomas Chaucer ^z.

^u *Hist. Maj.*, ad an. 1242, p. 586, Lond. 1640.

^x *History of Woodstock*, p. 99.

^y *Ibid.*, pp. 104—13.

^z *Ibid.*, p. 110. The writer is indebted to Mr. Selby, of the Public

"490—14: Henry VI., 15-7, A.D. 1437—9; John Golder, servant of the king, receives orders by word of mouth from the king at his camp at Leicester, to repair the Manor-house, which had come to the king by the death of his grandmother Joanna^a.

"490—18: Henry VI., 19—21, A.D. 1441—3; Compotus of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester^b, to whom the king granted by letters patent of July 17th, in the fifteenth year of his reign, 1437, enrolled in the "Originalia," an. 15, rot. 22, T. R., his Manor of Woodstock, Hanbrug, Wotton and Stonefield, to hold by the king's writ of Privy Seal, dated February the 10th, in the 21st year of his reign."

The Duke of Gloucester died in 1447, and was most probably succeeded in his tenancy of the Manor, after an interval of a few years, by Lord Sudely, for this bundle contains a writ, directing the Barons of the Exchequer to account with Raul, Lord Sudely, to whom the king had granted the Manor for his life, dated 35 Henry VI., 1457. At the end is an extract from the "Originalia," of 31st year, 1453, relating to the same grant:—

"490—26—51; accounts relating to George Nevill, Archbishop of York, to whom, by the name of George, Bishop of Exeter, the king by letters patent, dated May 6th, 4th of Edward IV., A.D. 1465, granted Woodstock park, probably in renewal of the grant which had been made by Henry VI.^c"

Record Office, for the information, that on an examination of these Rolls, there was no discovery of anything relating to the poet Chaucer.

^a *History of Woodstock*, p. 127.

^b His tenancy of Woodstock is only mentioned in the "Notes" to the *History of Woodstock*, pp. 441, 2.

^c *History of Woodstock*, p. 131.

ROLLS OF THE HUNDREDS.

The following notices, which are translated from the Rolls of the Hundreds ^d, will shew to what peculation and loss the revenues of the Crown derived from Woodstock were liable:—

“Of the suits, ancient customs, services, and other things, subtracted from the king and his ancestors, and who subtracted them^e.

“They say that the king has, and has been accustomed to have, in the vill of Woodstock the assize of bread and beer, but that John le Turner, burgess of Wodestok, in manner unaccustomed, did not allow the tasters of the same vill, nor the bailiffs of the king, to have ingress into his house to perform and execute their office, as they have been accustomed of old time, for that the same John holds a certain tenement of the Templars^f, and calls them to warrant him.”

A.D. 1255. Of the rights and liberties and other things of the king, in Haneberg, Bladon, Cumbe, Stuntefeld and Wotton^g:—

“They say with one voice that the wall of the park is not built as it ought to be, and that lime from the kilns was not used for the wall as it ought to have been . . . that part of the lime was used for the wall, but that it immediately fell off, and that another part of the lime was carted to the Manor-

^d *Rott. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 37, sqq.

^e *Ibid.*, p. 37.

^f See Chapter III. of *Hist. of Woodstock* for the Knights Templars at Woodstock. The Statute 13 Edw. I., c. 43, was passed to restrain the “keepers of their privileges.”

^g *Rott. Hundr.*, u. s., p. 38.

house for the works, as they suppose, and that all the lime used for the wall did not profit the king one halfpenny.

“They say also, that a bay of the preserve was let for repair, by the advice of Peter de Leya, for 22 marks; and that it might have been repaired for 10 marks; but that Peter did this for one mark, which the carpenters gave him.

“They say also, that they gave for each perch of the wall to be built 4 shillings at the first, and afterwards 3 shillings; and that the work was badly done, and that each perch might have been better built for 2 shillings and 6 pence.”

EPITAPH OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

The inscription on the tomb of Edward the Black Prince, in Canterbury Cathedral, was noticed^h, and different versions of a portion of it were inserted. The following is added as a more authentic copy of the lines, being taken from an “Extract from the Will of the Black Prince, from the Register of Archbishop Sudbury, in Lambeth Registryⁱ :”—

“Et volons qe sur notre tombe en lieu ou len le purra plus clerement lire en veoir soit escript ce qe ensuit en la manere qe sera mielz aviz à noz executors :

“ ‘Tiel come tu es, je au ciel^k fu.
Tu seras tiel come je sus.’ ”

^h *Hist. of Woodstock*, p. 98.

ⁱ fol. 90^b, 91^{a-b}, in A. P. Stanley's *Hist. Mem. of Canterb.*, ed. 5, p. 168, Lond. 1868.

^k “Thus in the MS.—On the tomb the reading here is ‘autiel,’ doubtless the word intended. ‘Autiel; pareil, de même,’ Roquefort.”
—Note, *ibid.*

SIR HENRY LEE.

It has been shewn¹ that Sir Henry Lee occupied a prominent position in the history of Woodstock during the time that he held his appointment under the Crown, and that his conduct in certain particulars was not altogether free from suspicion^m. It did not, however, occur to notice the circumstances attending his appointment to the office, nor the interest which was exerted in his behalf. But it has since been discovered that he did not enter upon it without some pressure being exercised on his immediate predecessor to induce him to make way for him. It was observed some years after the death of Sir H. Lee, but while the recollection of his life would be still fresh, in criticising the conduct of the Earl of Leicesterⁿ:—

“What should I speak of his other actions, whereof there would be no end? as with his dealing . . . with George Witney in the behalf of Sir Henry Leigh, for enforcing him to forego the comptrollership of Woodstock, which he held by patent from King Henry the Seventh.”

THE LADY ARABELLA STUART.

The Lady Arabella Stuart, as was stated^o in the “History of Woodstock,” was committed to the custody of Sir Henry Brouncker, on March 9, 1603, but

¹ *Hist. of Woodstock*, pp. 160, sqq.

^m *Ibid.*, pp. 160, 1.

ⁿ “Leicester’s Commonwealth fully Epitomised,” &c. (printed 1649, 4to., p. 16); *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. iv. p. 476, Lond.’1809.

^o *Hist. of Woodstock*, p. 170.

in consequence of the death of the queen on the 24th of the same month, does not appear to have been taken, as was intended, to the Manor-house. It is in accordance with this, that Sir H. Brouncker on the next day wrote, as follows, respecting the difficulty in which he was placed, to Sir Robert Cecil ^p:—

“1603, *March 25*,

“Sir H. Brouncker to Secretary Sir Robert Cecil.

“And besides I know not whether after her Majesties decease, I may retayne the Lady Arabella without a war-rante under the great seale of Englande; whereof I desire to be resolved, least affecting the reputation of faithfulness, I incurr the opinion of indiscretion and cumme into daunger.”

THE DISTURBANCES AT WOODSTOCK MANOR, IN 1649.

It having been pointed out^a that a more detailed account of the disturbances at the Manor-house on the visit of the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1649, ought to have been inserted in the “History of Woodstock,” in which they are only briefly mentioned^r; the following narrative, extracted from Dr. Plot’s “Natural History of Oxfordshire^s,” who appears to have taken it from the description by T. Widdows^t, is added.

^p From Cecil Papers, vol. xcii. § 73, (Hatfield); in S. Edwards, *Life and Letters of Raleigh*, vol. ii. p. 435, Lond. 1868.

^a In the *Academy*, p. 25, 1874; and the *Saturday Review*, p. 126, 1874.

^r *Hist. of Woodstock*, pp. 203-5.

^s Ch. viii. p. 210, Oxon. 1705.

^t It may be added to the account of T. Widdows, in the notices of the “Rectors of Bladon and Ministers of Woodstock,” (*Hist. of Wood-*

Dr. Plot observes :—

“Amongst such unaccountable things as these [above mentioned] we may reckon the strange passages that happened at Woodstock in 1649, in the Manor-house there, when the Commissioners for surveying the Manor-house, park, deer, woods, and other the demesnes belonging to that Manor, sat and lodged there; whereof having several relations put into my hands, and one of them written by a learned and faithful person, then living upon the place, which being confirmed to me by several eye-witnesses of many of the particulars, and all of them by one of the Commissioners themselves I was prevailed upon at last to make this relation public

“October the 13th 1649, the Commissioners with their servants being come to the Manor-house, they took up their lodging in the king's own rooms, the bedchamber and withdrawing-room; the former whereof they made their kitchen; the council-hall their brewhouse; the chamber of presence their place of sitting to dispatch business; and a wood-house of the dining-room, where they laid the wood of that ancient standard in the high park, known of all by the name of the ‘King's Oak,’ which, that nothing might remain that had the name of king attached to it, they plucked up by the roots. October the 14th and 15th they had little disturbance, but on the 16th there came, as they thought, somewhat into the bedchamber where two of the Commissioners and their ser-

stock, pp. 297, 8,) that Wood thinks that he was brother to Giles, (*Ath. Oxon.*, ii. 118,) “a noted preacher,” who was Fellow of Oriol College, Principal of Gloucester Hall, and Rector of Carfax, Oxford, in the chancel of which church he was buried, “having been before much valued and beloved, and his high and loyal sermons frequented by the royal party and soldiers of the garrison of Oxford, to the poorer sort of whom he was always beneficial.” *Ibid.*, col. 44.

vants lay, in the shape of a dog, which going under their beds, did, as it were, gnaw the bed-cords. . . .

“October 17th, something to their thinking removed all the wood of the ‘King’s Oak’ out of the dining-room into the presenee-chamber, and hurled the chairs and stools up and down the room; from whence it came into the two chambers where the Commissioners and their servants lay, and hoisted up their bed’s-feet so much higher than their heads, that they thought they should have been turned over and over, and then let them fall down with such a force that their bodies rebounded from the bed a good distance, and then shook their bedsteads so violently, that themselves confest their bodies were sore with it. October 18. Something came into the bedchamber and walkt up and down, and fetching the warming-pan out of the withdrawing-room made so much a noise, that they thought five bells could not have made more. And October 19. Trenchers were thrown up and down the dining-room, and at them that lodged there. . . . October 20. The curtains of the bed in the withdrawing-room were drawn to and fro . . . and eight great pewter dishes and three dozen of trenchers thrown about the bedchamber. . . .

“October 21. The keeper of their Ordinary, and his bitch, lay in one of the rooms with them, which night they were not disturbed at all. But October 22 . . . both they and the bitch were in a pitiful taking. . . . October 23. They had all their clothes pluckt off them in the withdrawing-room, and the bricks fell out of the chimney into the room; and the 24th [there was a repetition of the noises and throwing of trenchers]. October 25. The curtains of the bed in the withdrawing-room were drawn to and fro, and the bedsted shaken as before, and in the bedchamber glass flew thick about, and yet not a pane of the chamber window broken. . . . October 29. Something walked in the withdrawing-room about an hour, and going to the window, opened and shut it; then going into the bedchamber, it threw great

stones for about half-an-hour's time . . . during these noises, as great as though forty pieces of ordnance had been shot off together . . . they were struck with great horror. . .

"November 1. [There was a repetition of the walking, and throwing stones and glass]. November 2. Came something into the withdrawing-room treading, as they conceived, much like a bear. . . . This night they set candles all about the rooms, and made fires up to the mantle trees of the chimneys, but all were put out, nobody knew how; the fire and billet that made it, being thrown about the room . . . and upon the servants in the truckle-bed . . . then came a whole coule^a, as it were, of stinking ditch-water down upon them, so green that it made their shirts and sheets of that colour too. The same night the windows were all broke by throwing stones. . . . [Upon a solemn adjuration, to which no answer was returned, the noise ceased for a time. But] at length it came again, and as all of them said, brought seven devils worse than itself. Whereupon one of them lighted a candle again, and set it between the two chambers in the doorway, on which another of them fixing his eyes, saw the similarity of a hoof striking the candle and candlestick into the middle of the bedchamber, and afterwards making three scratches on the snuff to put it out. Upon this the same person was so bold as to draw his sword, but he had scarce got it out, but there was another invisible hand had hold of it too, and tugged with him for it, and prevailing, struck him so violently with the pommel, that he was stunned with the blow. Then began grievous noises again. . . .

^a "A cowl, a tub,—Essex."—J. Ray's *Collection of English Words*, p. 94, Lond. 1691. "Coul, a tub or vessel with two ears,—O. Cowl, an Essex word for a tub."—Bailey's *Dict.*, Lond. 1755. "Cowl-staff, a staff for carrying a tub that has two ears . . . Cowl itself is from Fr. *cuveau* (*cuvel*), *cuve*, Lat. *cupa*, Mid. Lat. *cupella*, G. *Kübel*, a tub."—H. Wedgwood, *Dict. of Engl. Etym.*, Lond. 1872.

"After this, November 3, they removed their lodgings over the gate; and next day being Sunday went to Ewelme, where how they escaped, the author of the 'Relations' knew not; but returning on Monday, the devil, for that was the name they gave their nightly guest, left them not unvisited; nor on the Tuesday following, which was the last day they staid: where ends the history, for so he was styled by the people, of the 'just devil of Woodstock,' the Commissioners and all their dependents going quite away on Wednesday."

There is a narrative almost identical with this in G. Sinclair's "*Satan's Invisible World Discovered* *."

VALUATION OF THE ESTATES OF THE LATE KING.

Besides the valuations of the estate in Woodstock belonging to the Crown which are noticed in the "*History*," there is another particular † of the annual value of the Manor, from which it appears that it was worth yearly £754 10s. 7d., with two hens and two quarters of barley, subject to "a payment of £40 yearly to Blunt Whitton, controller, by the Act for removing obstructions."

On this valuation it was contracted for by Griffith Lloyd, Stephen White, and Richard Ashby, at eighteen years' purchase, the purchase-money amounting to £1,724 19s. 9d., on February 25, 1651. The date of this transaction, as given in the "*History of Woodstock* ‡," is "1650," but this being according to the old style,

* P. 20, Eding. 1802. It was published in 1685. Honors, &c., zz. 23; in the Public Record Office.

† King Charles' P. 208.

should be altered to 1651, to correspond with the present mode of reckoning. As the sum is taken from an authentic source, it has a further interest in illustrating the history of the price of land in England.

THE KEENS.

The reputation of the Keens, as bell-founders, at Woodstock, existed, it was stated ^a, for at least the space of sixty years. But however skilful they proved, on one occasion they failed to execute successfully an important work which was placed in their hands. When Dr. John Fell ^b, who was Dean of Christ Church, and Bishop of Oxford, the same whose benefaction procured the parsonage at Woodstock, completed the work at that house, and built the new tower, he caused the bell, Great Tom, to be re-cast. It was entrusted to the hands of one of this family, but it was more than he could accomplish. For the account is ^c:—

“On refounding it this last time, one Keen, of Woodstock, cast it twice. But he miscarrying, one Hodson, a Londoner, undertook it, and made it as at present.”

^a *Hist. of Woodstock*, pp. 184, 5.

^b *Ibid.*, p. 286.

^c B. Willis, *Survey of Cathedrals*, Cathedral of Oxf., p. 408, Lond. 1727—30. The bell has the date, 1680.

CHAPTER II.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO HISTORY OF THE EARL . OF ROCHESTER, (A.D. 1679—80).

CHANGE IN ROSAMUND, SPEAKER LENTHALL, AND EARL OF ROCHESTER.—IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO HIS CONVERSION.—CONTEMPORARY EVIDENCE.—PROGRESS.—BISHOP BURNET'S VISIT.—EARL OF ROCHESTER GOES TO WOODSTOCK.—AT THE HIGH LODGE.—R. PARSONS.—DR. MARSHALL.—DECLARATION OF THE EARL OF ROCHESTER.—LETTER OF BISHOP BURNET.—ANSWER.—FIRST LETTER OF EARL OF HALIFAX.—BISHOP BURNET'S ARRIVAL.—DEATH OF EARL OF ROCHESTER.—SECOND AND THIRD LETTERS OF EARL OF HALIFAX.—ADVERTISEMENT TO FUNERAL SERMON BY R. PARSONS.—UNAUTHORISED PUBLICATION OF EARL OF ROCHESTER'S WORKS.—EXTRACTS FROM FUNERAL SERMON.—FOURTH LETTER OF EARL OF HALIFAX.—BISHOP BURNET'S NARRATIVE.—DISPLEASURE OF THE KING.—EARL OF HALIFAX EFFECTS A RECONCILIATION.

IN the great variety of characters which the history of Woodstock brings into notice, there are three remarkable instances of persons who, at a late period of their lives, are said to have undergone an entire change of feeling and disposition,—Rosamund Clifford^a, the Speaker Lenthall^b, and the Earl of Rochester^c. The last of these has obtained an unusual pro-

^a *Hist. of Woodstock*, pp. 49—58.

^b *Ibid.*, pp. 430—433.

^c *Ibid.*, pp. 235—9.

minence in religious biographies from the narrative of Bp. Burnet, who has preserved the history of the conversion of the Earl of Rochester in a work written at the request of the earl himself. It was his most earnest wish that there should be no attempt made to conceal any of the particulars attending his death, but that they should be fully made known, that, if possible, they might be of benefit to those whom his previous life had injured. The title of this narrative, which was published in 1680, is :—

“Some Passages of the Life and Death of the Right Hon. John, Earl of Rochester, who died the 26th of July, 1680; written by his own direction on his death-bed by Gilbert Burnet, D.D., now Lord Bishop of Sarum^d.”

It has passed through many editions, and is one of the most interesting records of its kind. It has, no doubt, largely contributed to perpetuate the example of conversion set by the Earl of Rochester. But the interest which has so long attached to it did not arise from the narrative, but was contemporaneous with the scenes which it describes. No sooner was Lord Rochester's great change made known, than it excited the attention of those who, like himself, were attendants at the court of Charles the Second, in which the licence which had followed upon the Restoration was at its height. One who was of the same rank, and was equally recognised as one of the wits of the age, the Earl of

^d From the edition, Lond. 1693.

Halifax^e, was in correspondence with Bp. Burnet at the time of the earl's sickness, and was deeply interested in his condition. His letters on this occasion are preserved in the Bodleian Library, and are hitherto unpublished. These have become known to the writer by favour of the Librarian, the Rev. Henry O. Coxe, but only since the publication of the "History," in the "Supplement" to which they are now inserted. These should be read with Bp. Burnet's narrative and Mr. Parsons' Funeral Sermon on the Earl, upon which they throw light, as they receive illustration from both. The three sources of information are here placed in relation with each other.

The Earl of Rochester^f first expressed^g a desire to see Bp. Burnet during recovery from serious illness in October, 1679, after which "he had a long and free conversation with him for some months^h" upon various questions of morality and revealed religion, by

^e Sir George Saville, Bart., was created Baron Saville of Eland and Viscount Halifax, both in the county of York, on January 13, 1668; Earl of Halifax on July 16, 1679; Marquess of Halifax on August 17, 1682. He "died suddenly at London, April 7, 1695, the day his daughter was married to the Earl of Nottingham's son at Burleigh."—Evelyn's *Diary*, vol. ii. p. 335, Lond. 1850. He was succeeded by his son William Saville, who died in 1700, when all the titles became extinct.—Courthope's *Hist. Peer.*, p. 233, Lond. 1857.

^f The interest of the Earl of Rochester in Woodstock, with some particulars of his family, is stated in the *Hist. of Woodstock*, u. s.

^g *Some Passages*, u. s., pref., sign. a. 4 rect., ed. 1693.

^h *Ibid.*, p. 30.





The High Lodge, Blenheim Park.

which he was so far convinced that as the narrative states, he—

“Thereforeⁱ firmly resolved to change the whole method of his life, to become strictly just and true, to be chaste and temperate, to forbear swearing and irreligious discourse, to worship and pray to his Maker; and that, though he was not arrived at a full persuasion of Christianity, he would never employ his wit more to run it down, or corrupt others.”

In this state of mind the earl left London for the country, and the mode of travelling for an invalid through a long journey, which is subsequently mentioned, will not fail to be noticed. Bishop Burnet^k remarks :—

“At this pass he was when he went from London about the beginning of April, 1680. He had not been long in the country [at the Ranger’s Lodge in Woodstock Park^l], when he thought he was so well, that being to go to his estate in Somersetshire, he rode thither post. This heat and violent motion did so inflame an ulcer that was in his bladder, that it raised a very great pain in those parts; yet he with much difficulty came back by coach to the Lodge at Woodstock Park. He was then wounded both in body and mind.”

The ulcer broke, and was attended with severe pain, and the earl “concluded he could hardly recover.”

But now, Bp. Burnet writes^m :—

ⁱ *Some Passages*, p. 125.

^k *Ibid.*, p. 127.

^l The situation of the High Lodge may be seen in the plan of Blenheim Park which is inserted in *Woodstock Manor*, and is more distinctly to be observed in the older plan which is added in this “Supplement.”

^m *Some Passages*, p. 128.

"The hand of God touched him. . . . He told me, and gave it me in charge to tell it to one for whom he was much concerned, that though there was nothing to come after this life, yet all the pleasures he had ever known in sin were not worth that torture he had felt in his mind." In this agony "he then set himself wholly to turn to God unfeignedly, and to do all that was possible in that little remainder of his life which was before him, to redeem those great portions of it that he had formerly so ill employed."

At this time Robert Parsons, his mother's chaplain, who paid his first visit on May 26ⁿ, the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. John Fell, and Dr. Marshall, Rector of Lincoln College, and also Rector of Bladon^o, were constantly in attendance upon the earl, and took every care^p—

"that he might not, on the one hand, satisfy himself with too superficial a repentance, nor, on the other hand, be out of measure oppressed with a sorrow without hope."

On June 17, the earl declared and signed a solemn recantation of his past life, and protestation of his change of mind^q.

On hearing of the illness of the Earl of Rochester, Dr. Burnet had written a letter to him, "to the best purpose that he could^r," which was very well received.

On June 25, the earl dictated an answer to Bp. Burnet, which is inserted in his narrative^s. This con-

ⁿ *Sermon*, p. 132; see *infr.*, p. 32, sqq.

^o See *Hist. of Woodstock*, pp. 303-6.

^p *Some Passages*, u. s., p. 130.

^q *Sermon*,

u. s., p. 131.

^r *Some Passages*, u. s., p. 132.

^s *Ibid.*, p. 153; *Hist. of Woodstock*, p. 237. It was also published separately:—*Letter to Dr. Burnet from the E. of Rochester, as he lay on his Death-bed at his Honor's Lodge in Woodstock Park, 1680*, fol.

tains, indeed, no direct invitation to him to come. But as was afterwards stated to Dr. Burnet, "he hoped that he would come to him upon the general intimation of the desire that he had for his company." Bp. Burnet, on his part, had thought that it would be "a presumption to come so far when he was in such excellent hands^t, . . . and did not think it convenient to visit him before receiving this letter," and "even then not hearing that there was any danger of a sudden change, delayed going." This apparent neglect of his friend by Dr. Burnet in such an extremity cannot but cause some astonishment; but it must be remembered that he was then only a priest. He did not become Bishop of Salisbury until the year 1689, and he may not unreasonably have felt a difficulty in taking a step which would possibly have been deemed an intrusion by those who were officially in attendance, and higher in rank.

During the interval which elapsed before going to Woodstock, Bp. Burnet received a letter from the Earl of Halifax, in which allusion is made to the Earl of Rochester's "indifference for life," a feeling which is also noticed as existing in the earl's mind on his subsequent visit^u. The Earl of Halifax was above all things desirous that his life might be prolonged for the sake of those who might receive benefit from such an example. He could easily sympathize with one who was eminently a man of parts, and a courtier like himself, for Evelyn describes him as "very rich,

^t *Some Passages*, p. 136.

^u *Ibid.*, pp. 144—147.

very witty, and in his younger days somewhat positive^x." For the same reason, he could best estimate the value of his conversion as an example. He was also himself an author^y.

The letter, which is printed from the original in the Bodleian Library, is :—

July 10, '80.

"I find one must despayre of ever seeing the town grow cool, since neither the absence of the Court, nor the Long Vacation can do it; but still something is done to keep up the heat, and to entertaine the world. Wee in the country are glad enough to hear every day new things, if you will secure us wee shall not at last pay dear for our curiosity. At present all men seem to acquiesce in the expectation of the P^{lt}, for which the king hath ingaged himselfe very farre by his injunctions to the judges to declare his resolution in it. Upon the hearing Dr. Lloyd is made a bishop, I would fayne hope you might succeed him in St. Martin's, and I beleeeve all the parish to bee of the same mind, which mee thinks should go farre in a thing of this nature. I hope my L^d of Rochester's indifference for life will not make him neglect any means to preserve it, for his penitence is only of use to himselfe if hee dyeth; but if hee liveth, the world will have the advantage of such an eminent convert. I have no more to adde, but to lament the impossibility of seeing you whilst I am at this distance. I am,

"Your faithfull humble servant,

"H."

^x *Diary*, vol. ii. p. 385, Lond. 1850.

^y Lowndes mentions the following:—George Saville, Marq. of Halifax: *Character of Charles II., and Political, Moral, and Miscellaneous Thought*, Lond. 1670. *The Lady's New Year's Gift, or Advice to a Daughter*, eleventh ed., Lond. 1734. *Miscellanies, Historical and Philological*, Lond. 1703. *Bibl. Man.*

Bp. Burnet arrived at the High Lodge, the earl's seat, on July 20². "But by a mistake on the part of the servant, who was a Frenchman, and carried up his name wrongly, he was not admitted for some hours to see the earl." The night was passed under the influence of narcotics, which rendered the delay of less consequence, and on the following morning he was received by the earl "with a transport of joy." The immediate result of the visit was noticed in the "*History of Woodstock*^a," and need not be repeated. He remained, at the earl's particular request, until Saturday morning, July 24, though he had intended to go away on the Friday, and then left the house at four o'clock in the morning without taking leave, for fear of adding to the earl's distress.

The end was now very near. The Earl of Rochester died at two o'clock in the morning, on Monday 26th, his illness having lasted exactly nine weeks^b. Upon receiving the news of his death, the Earl of Halifax wrote to Dr. Burnet, expressing himself in terms of much feeling and consideration. A fragment only of this letter is known to be in existence^c. It was ob-

^a *Some Passages*, p. 137. It appears that "some had made a story about" the incident of the mistake.

^b It is intimated, in *Hist. of Woodstock*, p. 237, that the earl expressed himself to Mr. Parsons, and that he informed Dr. Burnet of the effect which the reading of the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah had upon the Earl, whereas Dr. Burnet derived it from the Earl himself. *Some Passages*, pp. 140-3. But Mr. Parsons also noticed it in his Sermon, see *infr.*, p. 32.

^c *Sermon*, p. 133.

^d It is with the other letters in the Bodleian Library.

viously written upon the first intelligence of the death of the earl, and with a desire to do justice to the case of his friend, which, as would seem from what remains of the imperfect sentence at the beginning, had had some reflections cast upon it. So much of the letter, as is preserved, is :—

“ seldome fayleth to hit every blot that is layed open to them. If my L^d Rochester is dead, there is so much due to him, as to acknowledge, hee had at least as much wit as any man in England that is left behind him : much lesse than hee had must keep him from being an atheist^d, for which it is very hard, if not impossible, for any man to bee fool enough. If hee made use of the same height of fancy which might tempt him to committ faults, and applyed it towards his end to quicken his repentance, it may have made him full amends for all the errours it hath ever betrayed him to. I usurp upon your office, when I say any thing of this kind, or else I had added, that the world is grown so foolish a thing, that a witty man may very well bee ashamed of staying in it. I am,

“ Your faithfull humble servant,

“ HALIFAX.”

Bishop Burnet appears to have written to the Earl of Halifax to inform him of the circumstances attending the death of the Earl of Rochester, and of

^d Bp. Burnet observes :—“ As to the Supreme Being, he had always some impression of one, and professed often to me that he had never known an entire atheist, who fully believed there was no God. Yet when he explained his notion of this Being, it amounted to no more than a vast power, that had none of the attributes of goodness or justice we ascribe to the deity.”—*Some Passages*, p. 22.

the favourable mention which had been made of him shortly before. In a letter dated July 31st, he describes the satisfaction which he felt in hearing this, and in the commission which had been intrusted to Dr. Burnet of writing a faithful account of the last scenes of the earl's life. From this letter, as also from another, dated August 23rd*, both of which are here printed, it will be observed, that the Earl of Halifax attached the highest importance to the narrative which was to be published by Dr. Burnet, and was most desirous that it should be written with the greatest care. Bp. Burnet himself was strongly impressed with the same feeling, "being resolved to govern himself," as he writes, "by the exact rules of truth," while free "to disclose many things that were discovered to him, if not under the seal of confession, yet under the confidence of friendship," by the direction of the Earl of Rochester himself:—

"July 31, '80.

"I must lament the losse of my L^d of Rochester, though the manner of his leaving us, maketh it an unkind thing to him to bee sorry for it; but our grieft in these cases is alwayes for our selves, and I swear I am touched with the kind words of a dying man, who though hee showed some decay of his senses in speaking too well of mee, yet it seemeth you did not think his end was so neer when you left him. My gratitude to his memory, must make mee very glad of the commission hee hath given you; hee hath sat to you, and I am sure you will make him like, that hee may live a little

* See *infr.*

longer amongst us, and being drawn by so good a hand, the beauty of such a penitent may draw all men's eyes and thoughts to it, and make them forget every thing in him but what is fit to be followed and esteemed. I am not pleased that we at St. Martin's must despayre of you, for I am still for my selfe, yet for your sake I congratulate the appearance there is, of your succeeding in Covent garden, which I should not do, if I did not think it a step to better things. I believe I shall bee tempted to a piece of nonconformity, and stray sometimes from my own parish, a sinne you are to absolve mee for, when you are the occasion of it.

"I am, your faithfull humble servant,

"HALIFAX.

"Your recommendation was enough to make mee desire such a servant, if I had a vacant place for him; not having any, I sent him to my L^d of Devonshire, with your letter to mee, but it seemeth hee is full too."

The Earl of Rochester was buried in the parish church of Spelsbury^f, in Oxfordshire, after an interval of fourteen days. Lord Rochester was born in this parish^g, and the church was the place of burial for the family of the Lees of Ditchley, to which he was related, from his mother having been the widow of Sir Henry Francis Lee. The funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Parsons^h, and was published in the

Lord Rochester "was buried in a vault under the north isle, joining to Spelsbury Church."—Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*, vol. ii. c. 490, ed. 1692. "He left behind him a son, Charles, who, dying on the 12 of November, 1681, was buried by his father on the 7 of December following."—*Ibid.*, c. 491. See *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 238.

^g *Ibid.*, p. 235.

^h See *supr.*, p. 22. For some account of Rev. R. Parsons, and a notice

same year, with a similar intention of counteracting the effects of the earl's former life and example. An advertisement prefixed to this "Sermon," after stating that the poems and libels of the Earl of Rochester had been published contrary to his dying request, and printed in penny books, and cried¹ about the streets of London, "without any offence or dislike taken at it," expresses a hope, that the true account, contained in the "Sermon," may for the sake of his name find a favourable reception among such persons. This sermon not being so generally known, as Bp. Burnet's narrative is, may be noticed more in detail.

Mr. Parsons, to use his own words, observes :—

"A long while a sad spectator and a secret mourner for his sins², I am now to publish and tell abroad to the world his conversion and repentance, not only by the obligations

of the publication of the *Sermon*, see *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 238. The extracts are made from *Some Passages in the Life and Death of John, Earl of Rochester*, by Gilbert Burnet, D.D.; with a *Sermon preached at the funeral of the said Earl*, by Rev. R. Parsons, A.M.; with an *Account of the Life and Writings of the Earl*, by Dr. S. Johnson, Lond. 1787. This is a convenient edition, as containing in the same volume the three publications relating to the Earl. But Johnson's *Life* should be consulted in his *Lives of the Poets*, edited by P. Cunningham, vol. i. p. 189, Lond. 1854.

¹ It is not improbable that much more was assigned to his authorship than was justly due. Dr. Johnson remarks: "Wood and Burnet give us reason to believe, that much was attributed to him which he did not write. I know not by whom the original collection was made, or by what authority its genuineness was ascertained. The first edition was published in the year of his death, with an air of concealment, professing in the title-page to be printed at Antwerp." —*Life of Rochester*, u. s., p. 7, Lond. 1787. ² *Serm.*, p. 109.

of mine office, but by his own express and dying commands ; and in this I shall content myself with the office of a plain historian, to relate faithfully what I saw and heard¹."

After giving a short sketch of the family, and the education of the earl, he continues^m :—

"I think it necessary to account for theseⁿ two thingsⁿ respecting his conversion : I. For the means of it. II. For the sincerity of it.

"Upon my first visit to him, May 26th^o, he gladly received me, and shewed me extraordinary respect upon the score of mine office. I found him labouring under strange trouble and anguish of mind, his spirit wounded, and his conscience full of terrors. He told me of his arguing against religion, and his being on one occasion so struck to the heart by the immediate hand of God, that presently he argued as strongly for God and virtue, as before he had done against it ; and that he had had great checks and warnings, and occasional openings of his heart, and that he had had all his life long a secret value^p and reverence for an honest man, but that he had formed an odd scheme of religion to himself to solve all things, and had not had that reverence for the Gospel that he ought ; which state of mind continued till the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah was read to him^q, wherein there is a lively description of the sufferings of our Saviour, and the benefit thereof ; and some other passages of Scripture, by the power and efficacy of which word, assisted by His Holy Spirit, God so wrought upon his heart, that he declared, that the mysteries of the Passion appeared as clear and plain to him, as ever did anything that was represented

¹ *Serm.*, p. 111.

^m P. 117.

ⁿ *Ibid.*

^o P. 121.

^p P. 123.

^q *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 237 ; *supr.*, p. 27.

in a glass, so that that joy and admiration which possessed his soul was remarkable to all about him. In my absence he begged his mother and lady to read the same to him frequently, and was unsatisfied, notwithstanding his great pain and weakness, till he had learned this chapter of Isaiah by heart.

"At the same time^r, discoursing of his manner of life from his youth up, he was filled with regret at the recollection of it. I noticed especially his true and lively sense of God's great mercy in striking his hard heart^s, and laying his conscience open; his faith^t in a hearty embracing and devout confession of all the articles of our Christian religion, and all the divine mysteries of the Gospel; his faithful adherence to^u, and casting himself entirely upon, the mercies of Jesus Christ, and the free grace of God, declared to repenting sinners through Him; his love and esteem^x of the Holy Scriptures; his extraordinary fervent devotions^y; his continual invocation^z of God's grace and Holy Spirit to sustain him, and to keep him from all evil thoughts and temptations. I saw his great joy^a at his lady's conversion from papacy, and her receiving the Holy Sacrament with him; his hearty concern for the pious education^b of his children; his strict charge for the burning of his profane and shameful writings^c; his readiness^d to make restitution. I admired his tenderness^e and concern in regard to his servants; his hearty endeavours^f to be serviceable to those about him; his command^g that the truth concerning himself, and the visitation of his sickness, should be preached abroad; his willingness to die, and his resignation^h to the Divine will; his sense of obligationⁱ to the bishop and clergy who visited him; his extra-

^r *Serm.*, p. 124.^s *Ibid.*^t *Ibid.*^u P. 125.^x P. 126.^y *Ibid.*^z *Ibid.*^a P. 127.^b *Ibid.*^c P. 128.^d *Ibid.*^e *Ibid.*^f P. 129.^g P. 130.^h *Ibid.*ⁱ *Ibid.*

ordinary duty^k and reverence to his mother; the declaration which he made^l; his steady temper of mind^m through the whole course of his sickness and repentance; his comfortable persuasionⁿ of God's accepting him to His mercy."

He thus commends to all who need it the earl's example:—

"If, then, there be any^o, though, alas! that need not be asked,—that have made the freshness of their wit, or birth, or fortune, instruments of iniquity to iniquity, let them now convert them to that original noble use for which God intended them, viz. to be instruments of righteousness to holiness."

On learning that Bp. Burnet's narrative was on the point of completion, the Earl of Halifax wrote as follows^p:—

"Rufford, Aug. 23, '80.

"I congratulate with you the pleasure you must have in finishing a work the world is in so great expectation of, and the hearing it reviveth my impatience till I see it. In the mean time you will, I suppose, entertaine your selfe with giving some account of my L^d Rochester, concerning which, do not think it impertinent that I give you this caution, which is, that it is not possible for you to write upon a subject that requireth more care; and therefore though it looketh like a slight thing, and such a one as you would rather play with, than spend much either of your time or thoughts upon it, let mee beg of you to bee exactly carefull in it, and to file it over oftener than you have ever done any thing that

^k *Serm.*, p. 131. ^l *Ibid.*; *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 239. ^m P. 132.
ⁿ P. 133. ^o P. 141. ^p See *supr.*, pp. 25, 6.

hath come from you. I will allow you to laugh at this unnecessary tendernesse of mine, provided you will not take it ill of mee. The Pl^t being now prorogued] to October, in a manner that maketh it beleevd, all men's thoughts will bee upon it, with exclusion to any thing else, and I hope, some time the next moneth, to know your conjectures, which will bee necessary to direct so ignorant a man, as my long absence hath made mee.

"I am, your faithfull humble servant,

"HALIFAX."

Bp. Burnet's account of the Earl of Rochester's illness, accordingly, was prepared immediately after his death, in pursuance of the object with which it was written, and it was published in the same year. In the "History of his Own Time"¹ there is a notice of the way in which the work was regarded by the king. It is observed by Bp. Burnet, under the year 1681, in respect of his visit to the earl: "Nor was the king pleased with my being sent for by Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, when he died; he fancied that he had told me many things of which I might make an ill use;" and then follows: "yet he had read the book that I writ concerning him, and spoke well of it." For the freedom with which Bp. Burnet had written to the king, respecting his own course of life, he had lost his favour. But Lord Halifax had brought him to the

¹ Vol. i. pp. 507, 8, ed. fol.; vol. ii. pp. 286-8, 8vo., Oxf. 1823. Bp. Burnet is not always credited with so much honesty of purpose, as certainly appears from his own account of his relations with the king at this time.

king and effected a restoration to his former position at court.

The view^r of the high lodge is a representation of its present appearance, which has been much altered since it was the residence of the Earl of Rochester. Some points of difference are noticed in the "History of Woodstock".

^r The writer is indebted to Mr. J. Rose, of the High-street, Oxford, for the use of the block from which the view is printed. It was previously used for the *Description of Blenheim*, p. 89, 12th ed., Oxford, Slatter, n.d.

^s Pp. 236, 272.

CHAPTER III.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK, AND OTHER NOTICES, (A.D. 1710—1874).

SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, WRITES TO BISHOP BURNET.

—INTERVIEW OF DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH WITH QUEEN ANNE.—DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH CORRESPONDS WITH QUEEN MARY BEATRICE.—REMOVAL OF CHURCHILL FAMILY FROM COURT.—ORIGINAL LETTER OF DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.—ARCHDEACON COXE'S REMARKS.—ANXIETY ABOUT WOODSTOCK ELECTION.—LETTER ON CANDIDATES.—RESULT.—DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.—NOTICE OF BRIDGE IN BLENHEIM PARK.—DR. JOHNSON ON THE EPIGRAM.—VISIT OF NELSON TO OXFORD.—DEGREES GRANTED.—VISIT TO BLENHEIM.—DISAPPOINTMENT AT RECEPTION.—VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES.—CHANTRY OF ST. MARY AT WOODSTOCK.—ESTATE OF CORPORATION AT ISLIP AND HAMPTON POYLE.—OFFICE OF CORONER.—MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.—DEATH OF J. MEEARS, MAYOR.—OFFICE OF MAYOR.

IT was not originally the purpose of the "History of Woodstock," of which this "Supplement" forms part, to give a detailed account of the first Duke and Duchess of Marlborough in relation to circumstances not immediately connected with their position at Blenheim, though some allusion to other parts of their history was required. It was therefore in accordance with this, that an original letter of the Duchess of Marlborough, concerning her interest in Blenheim

Park was inserted^a. It is now proposed to add another, not as having reference to Blenheim, but as interesting in itself, and as explanatory of the circumstances under which the Duke of Marlborough concerned himself in the nomination and return of members for the Borough of Woodstock, as appears from his own letter which follows.

The letter of the Duchess of Marlborough is preserved in the Bodleian Library, and is addressed to Bp. Burnet, in June, 1710, and contains a vindication of herself from the charges of unfaithfulness and dishonesty in the service of the queen, which had been brought against her. In that year, the interest of the duchess at court, which had lasted so long, came to an end. The memorable and final interview with the queen at Kensington Palace took place on Sunday, April 6th, and to such an extent was the change of position felt, that the Duke of Marlborough having made some observation upon it in a letter to the late queen, Mary Beatrice,—the commander of the British army in confidential correspondence with the wife of James II., and mother of the Chevalier St. George—there is this allusion to it in the answer which he received from her:—

“The advice^b you give us in sending us to the new favourite is very obliging; but what can we hope from a

^a *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 267.

^b Printed in Macpherson's *Documents from Nairne's Collection in the Scotch College*; see Strickland's *Queens of Engl.*, vol. v. p. 266, Lond. 1865.

stranger who has no obligation to us? Whereas we have all the reasons in the world to depend upon you, since we have now but the same interest to manage, and you have power to put Mr. Matthews [the Chevalier St. George] in a condition to protect you. Lay aside, then, I beseech you, your resolution of retiring."

In the meantime, the removal of the whole family and its dependents from their offices was determined. Sunderland, Rialton, and Godolphin were dismissed; Mrs. Masham, and Hill, her brother, were gaining the influence which the others had lost. The Tories were taking the place of the Whigs. In this state of affairs the Duchess of Marlborough, who was in the habit^c of writing to Bp. Burnet, who sympathized with her, and even advocated her interests with the queen, while he was compiling the "*History of his own Times*," addressed to him the following letter, as was mentioned above:—

"Windsor Lodge, June the 29th, 1710.

"I hope your lordship will not think upon the sight of this letter that I shall trouble you often, but being in this great place that I shall leave soon, I take this opportunity to thank you for your letter, and kind advices, tho' I don't find that any thing that has happen'd of late gives me any uneasynesse as

^c It has been observed in reference to this, at a date somewhat later: "The Duchess of Marlborough, who was extremely anxious that the secret history of her quarrel with the queen should have a place in history, was in the habit of writing numerous narratives, some of which she communicated to Bp. Burnet, who was occupied in the *History of his own Times*."—*Private Correspondence of Sarah, Duch. of Marl.*, vol. ii. p. 107, Lond. 1838.

to the cloud you mention, and I think a very small dose of philosophy will serve to quiet one, when ever one leaves a court in which an ingratfull chamber maid has the cheif influence. After the experience I have had of the world, nothing can be so agreeable to me as my own hous, with family comforts, which I think of all the blessings in this world are the greatest, but if the publick is not safe, how is it possible to injoy either religion or quiet? If wee can have security I desire noe more, for when I have that I have all things that can contribute to make a mind easy. I have very authentick and exact proofs of hauing saued the queen a rare summ of mony in my office of the robes, and since in the priuey purse, never took any poundage in any office, or suffered servants to doe it, which is in no office to this day but mine. I have acquitances under the queen's own hand for every shilling that I have paid, even to her, out of the priuey purse, tho' it is subject to noe account to the publick. I have authentick proofs under the queen's hand, that I refused her bounty both before she came to the crown and since, and my accounts will prove that I haue never had any bounty upon my own account, since she came to bee queen, but the lodges in this parke which is no manner of profit, the grownd in St. James's Parke to build a hous upon, all which must return again to the Crown,—proofs from the queen's own leters of my uneasynesse to have a further tittle then when she came to the crown, which shewd I did not serve her for ambition, nor one of covetousness, but one of zeal and affection—and I have a great many acknowledgments under the queen's own hand of the many great servises I had done her maty, and expressions of concern that she could never sufficiently reward them; and since she was upon the thrown I can shew that I have had no fault, but very respectfully shewing her the danger of putting power into the hands of men that were for the P. of W. All this, my lord, you must needs think is a great satisfaction to me, and I have noe reason to have any

trouble upon the account of anything but the good of my country, when that is safe I ask noe more, and I am very little concerned who rules the state; but 'tis dismall to think that the fruits of all my lord Marlborough's pains and labours should bee lost with the blood and mony that it has cost England to putt down France, which was so near being effected; but from the leters out of Holland, I find so much countenance as has been shown to those that are not for the revolution settlement has incouraged France so much, that I wish it does not either continue the war, or make a worse peace than wee had reason to hope for; which you will be able to say nothing for, when you write your history, better then that it was compassed by some of the worst people in the kingdom, and others that to gratify their ambition and covetousness were quite blind to any thing like reason. I beg your pardon for so long a leter, but my hand is so scrawling that it looks more then it really is: however 'tis time to acquaint you that I am with all the sincerity imaginable, your lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

"S. MARLBOROUGH.

"Lord Portmore goes in my lord Gallway's place, Mr. Crezet to Hanover, who is said to be as madd as any body can bee in these new scheems, all this is without my lord treasurer's knowledge, as also the new secretary, till it was done; and if the present parliament is dissolved, after being so often thanked for saving Europe, I believe it will bee plain that worse things is intended then the putting out my lord Sunderland, or any thing that can bee the particular interest of your faithfull friend.

"All the Torys and Jacobitts flock to Kinsington every day, and the Duke of Somerset, who is a great minister, was much offended with one of his servants t'other day for letting a wrong person in, when hee had order'd to see nobody but

his Grace of Bucks; tho' I took leave, I could not help telling my name.

“For the R^t. Reverend Father in God, my Lord
Bishop of Sarum, att Salisbury.”

In reference to the same subject, Archdeacon Coxe remarks ^d:—

“The Duchess was accused of peculation. viz. that ‘In the execution of her office during eight years, as mistress of the robes, she had also purloined no less than £22,000 a-year.’ . . . The Duchess drew up an animated vindication of herself, in a private letter to Sir David Hamilton, and sent it with the scurrilous number of the ‘Examiner,’ [written by Swift, Nov. 23, 1710], to be submitted to her majesty. The queen read it over, and at the conclusion acknowledged the justice of the vindication by the brief remark: ‘Every one knows that cheating is not the Duchess of Marlborough’s fault.’”

He also points out that the Duchess was dismissed early in the following year, and that when she delivered in her accounts she availed herself of the opportunity to recall to the mind of the queen the offer of a pension that had been made, but which had never been drawn by her, but had been carried to the queen’s credit, to which circumstance allusion appears to be made in the letter inserted above.

The Duke of Marlborough himself^e was very anxious about the result of the election for Woodstock

^d W. Coxe, *Memoirs of the Duke of Marlb.*, ed. J. Wade, ch. xcvii. vol. iii. p. 171, Lond. Bohn, 1848.

^e *Private Correspondence*, u. s., vol. i. p. 366.

in the same year, and wrote to the Duchess, as follows :—

“ *August 16, 1710.*

“ I beg there may be no alteration at the election at Woodstock ; for I intend Cadogan shall come to England with me. 39 [Marlborough] shall expect more assistance in 87 [Parliament] from 197 [Cadogan] and 202, than any other members, for they have both honesty and courage to speak the truth ; so that I do earnestly desire that these two men may be chose preferable to all others, with which I desire that you will lose no time in acquainting 38 [Godolphin] ; and that I beg it of him as a particular favour, that he would take care of securing an election for 202, for 39 does not think it absolutely necessary to have him early in 108 [England] this winter, of which he will take care. . . .

“ I desire the inclosed, for Mr. Travers, might be delivered as soon as possible, as it concerns Mr. Cadogan's election.”

It is added in a note, in the work from which the letter is extracted :—

“ After the dissolution of the parliament in 1710, the old members for Woodstock were elected ^f. They were William Cadogan, Esq., and Sir Thomas Wheate, Baronet, who must be meant by the cipher 202.”

Sir Thomas Wheate was the owner of the Glympton estate, which is now the property of Henry Barnett, Esq., the late Member for Woodstock.

A few years later, in 1716^g, the Duchess of Marl-

^f Compare *Hist. of Woodst.*, ch. xxv. p. 434.

^g Coxe, *Mem. of the Duke of Marl.*, ed. J. Wade, vol. iii. p. 414, Lond. Bohn, 1848.

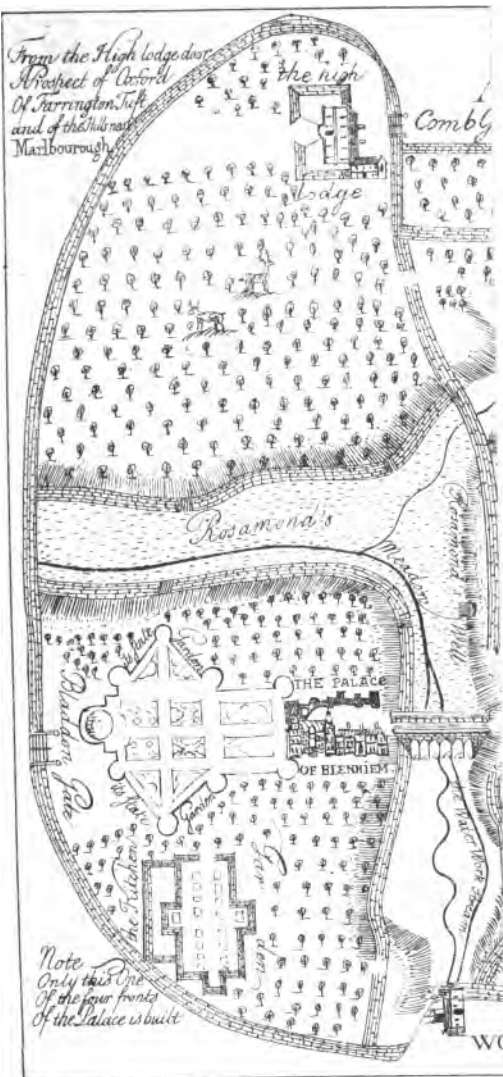
borough, in a letter to Mrs. Clayton, made mention of the bridge at Blenheim, which was then in process of construction, and it is curious to observe the points which she selected as most worthy of admiration :—

“Four houses are to be at each corner of the bridge ; but that which makes it so much prettier than London bridge is, that you may set in six rooms and look out at window into the high road, while the coaches are driving over your head.”

It was in reference to this bridge that the lines were written upon which Dr. Johnson remarked, when he visited Blenheim in 1716, that the lake had “drowned the epigram^h.” It crosses the stream, now converted into the lake, and joins the high ground on either side, and is marked as the “Grand Bridge,” in the Plan at the end of the “History of Woodstock.” Its position may be seen also in the Plan which is inserted in the present “Supplementⁱ,” and this, as being on a large scale, and of an earlier date, before several of the features of the park as then existing had disappeared, gives a better idea of the general appearance of the original park, as it was a few years after the grant was made, and contains several points of interest which do not find a place in the later plan.

^h Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, p. 249, Lond. 1867 ; *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 452.

ⁱ This is copied from one in : *A Poem on the Manor of Woodstock, made, written, engraven by F. Hoffman*, plate, p. vi., s. l. et an., in the Bodleian Library.



4

b

t

c

v

f

j

i

.

NELSON AT BLENHEIM.

1802. It was omitted^k to mention that Blenheim in this year had illustrious visitors, who came to see the Palace in consequence of their stay at Oxford. Lord Nelson, accompanied by Sir William and Lady Hamilton, went in July on a tour into Wales. At Oxford they were received with every mark of attention. The freedom of the city was presented to Lord Nelson in a gold box^l. The visit took place during the Long Vacation. But a Convocation^m was held on July 21st, Dr. Marlow, President of St. John's, the Vice-Chancellor, being present, at which Nelson and Sir W. Hamilton had the degree of Doctor in Civil Law granted to themⁿ, and Nelson's brother, the Rev.

^k The omission was noticed in a review in the *Athenæum*, p. 52, Jan. 10, 1874.

^l See Pettigrew, *infr.*

^m Extract from the Register of Convocation of the University, by the Keeper of the Archives, among which it is deposited.

ⁿ Lord Nelson and Sir W. Hamilton were presented for their degrees by the Vinerian Professor of Common Law, James Blackstone, LL.D., [sic. in Reg. of Conv., u.s.] who in the same year was made Recorder of Woodstock.—*Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 427. Dr. Blackstone was Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford. But "he resided in a large house close to Woodstock, where he transacted the business of law-manager and adviser to the Duke of Marlborough, and curator of the vast property. Dr. Blackstone was a good lawyer and an accomplished man; but he seems to have supported his reputation pretty much on being the son of the great lawyer and writer upon law, Sir W. Blackstone. Like him he had been 1st, Fellow of All Souls; 2ndly, Principal of New Inn Hall; and 3rdly, Viner's Law Professor." "Dr. Blackstone, after holding the headship for thirty-seven years as a perfect sinecure, (himself generally non-resident, without a single

William Nelson, D.D., of Christ's College, Cambridge, was admitted to an *ad eundem* degree, as Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Nelson's wife and son accompanied them, and at Oxford they were joined by Mrs. Matcham, Nelson's sister, her husband, and son°. Blenheim was visited, and the following description is given of their reception at the Palace, and the remarks which it elicited:—

“The duke, though at home, never made his appearance P, but a servant was ordered to offer refreshments, which Nelson proudly refused. Sir William Hamilton indignantly observed, that, if the Great Marlborough could have risen from the tomb, he would have been eager to do the honours of his house to the victor of Aboukir, a greater victor than himself.

“Lady Hamilton, with a spirit, energy, and shrewdness of observation characteristic of her superior mind, remarked that if Marlborough's services obtained so splendid a reward, it was because a woman reigned, and women have great souls. ‘And I,’ she continued, for these are her own words, ‘told Nelson, that if I had been a queen, after the battle of Aboukir, he should have had such a principality, that Blenheim Park should have been only as a kitchen garden to it. The tears came into his eyes; and he shook Sir William and me by the hand, saying that he was content to have done his duty by his country and the people that he loved: but that he had not yet half done, for there were two or three beds of laurels in the Mediterranean to be gathered.’”

member on the books but himself,) at length in 1831 resigned the appointment.”—G. V. Cox, *Recollections of Oxford*, p. 180, Lond. 1868.

° Pettigrew, *infr.*

P *Life of Nelson, revised and illustrated by the Old Sailor* (M. H. Barker), p. 360, Lond. 1836.

Another ^a biographer adds :—

“ This apparent neglect of civility and attention to so distinguished a naval warrior, from the descendant of so renowned a military chief, was attempted to be explained by the absence of the usual ceremonials of introductory etiquette, which the duke's shy and retiring habits prevented him from putting aside on the occasion.”

BLENHEIM IN 1873.

On December 9th, in this year, the Prince and Princess of Wales for the second time visited Blenheim, and were received with an address by the authorities.

CHANTRY OF ST. MARY IN 1557-8.

There is this notice of the Chantry ^r of St. Mary, in the reign of Philip and Mary, A.D. 1557-8, as contributing to the revenues of the Crown :—

“ Chantry ^s of St. Mary of Woodstock.

“ The sum of £6 6s. 4½d. from the rent and farm of the same. Parcel of the said chantry in corporals.”

This, as was stated, formed part of the grant of Queen Elizabeth to the Mayor and Corporation in 1565^t.

^a *Memoirs of Nelson*, by T. J. Pettigrew, p. 259, Lond. 1849.

^r *Hist. of Woodst.*, ch. xviii. pp. 356—65.

^s Extracted and translated from Ministers' Accounts, 5 and 6 Ph. and M., Oxf. roll 29, m. 19, in the Public Record Office.

^t *Hist. of Woodst.*, pp. 362, 420.

ESTATE OF CORPORATION AT ISLIP AND HAMPTON
POYLE.

To the lands mentioned in the "History of Woodstock," as in the possession of the Corporation, is to be added certain pasture land in the parishes of Islip and Hampton Poyle, containing 8 acres and 37 poles, which in the present year (1874) has been advertised to be let by the authority of the Mayor^x.

It is not known in what manner this passed to the Corporation. It was not, so far as is known, granted by the Crown, nor is there any reason for thinking that it was purchased; and it is assumed as most probable, that it was taken by devise, but there are no deeds belonging to the estate, and no tradition of the supposed donor. The land has been in possession, and the proceeds administered amongst the general funds, without any special trust. A part of the land above-mentioned belongs to the poor of Hampton Poyle. This is described in the Report^y of the Charity Commissioners, as follows :—

" By the award made on the inclosure of Hampton Poyle in 1797, 1 A. 2 R. 17 P. were allotted to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of that parish in lieu of their common rights. The land is now properly fenced on three sides, but on the south-west side lies open to land belonging to the Corporation of Woodstock, which is occupied by John

^x Pp. 419—25.

^y *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, Jul. 25, 1874.
Twelfth Report, p. 306.

Sawyer, the same tenant who occupies the Islip Poor Land. There are mere stones to ascertain the boundary²."

OFFICE OF CORONER.

It may be added to the notices of the Charters and rights of the Mayor and Corporation inserted in the "History of Woodstock," that among the privileges from ancient charters is, that the Mayor of Woodstock is Coroner for the district of the Borough of Woodstock. A similar privilege is attached to the office of Mayor at Henley-on-Thames, which borough, like Woodstock, is not affected by the Municipal Corporations' Act¹. The other towns in Oxfordshire, with the city of Oxford, are under the jurisdiction of the several Coroners for the county. The University of Oxford has its own Coroner.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Lord Randolph Churchill has represented the borough in Parliament since the General Election, 1874.

OFFICE OF MAYOR.

Alderman J. Meears, the Mayor for 1873-4, died suddenly in August of the latter year, and Alderman E. Prescott was appointed Mayor, for the second time, to complete the year of office. Alderman J. Haynes was elected Mayor, for the second time, in September, 1874.

¹ The writer is indebted for the information, as above stated, to R. B. B. Hawkins, Esq.

² See *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 420.

CHAPTER IV.

NOTICES OF PARISH OF WOOTTON, (A.D. 1066—1874.)

NAME NOT IN DOMESDAY.—OCCURS IN PIPE ROLLS.—HUNDRED OF WOOTTON.—NOMINA VILLARUM.—COMPOTUS OF L. CHAMBERLAYNE.—DR. RAWLINSON'S MS.—WOOTTON AND HAMLETS.—WOOTTON MEADOW.—FAMILY OF GREGORY.—THEIR ARMS DEFACED.—ROYALISTS' COMPOSITIONS PAPERS.—G. NAPIER.—RECENT DESCRIPTION OF PARISH.

DOMESDAY BOOK—PIPE ROLLS.

WOOTTON, formerly called also Wotton-by-Woodstock, and Wotton Whitchurch, is the parish in which the township of Old Woodstock is situated, and gives its name to the Hundred of Wootton. The importance of the district in which Wootton is situated, in Romano-British, and as some have thought even in earlier times, is evinced by the remains of the road and other works, which have been described in the "History of Woodstock ^a." But neither the hundred nor the parish of Wootton, under that name, is mentioned in Domesday Book, and neither presumably was formed at the time of the survey. Like the adjoining parish of Bladon, the parish of Wootton would then be in the Hundred of Lulevecanole ^b. The area of the

^a Pp. 8—12.

^b Oxon. vii. In ix. it is Levechanole. There is at the present time the Hundred of Lewknor.

parish would seem to be comprised within the description of the king's forest of Woodstock, and perhaps also within that of Ludwell, a place of which name, corresponding with the present hamlet of Wootton, is mentioned four or five times^c. But as there is another place of a similar name, the hamlet Ledwell, of the present parish of Sandford St. Martin, it seems impossible to identify with certainty the several entries of Ludwell, and these cannot therefore be distinguished from each other, if, indeed, more places than one are intended^d, which is doubtful. The divisions of the hundreds in Oxfordshire have been changed since the survey, and the present Hundred of Wootton, of which there are now the two divisions of north and south, was then formed. There is in this instance the usual failure of the sources of information for about forty-five years, from the general want of public records for the period between the compilation of Domesday Book in A.D. 1086, and the commencement of the present series of the Pipe Rolls in the thirty-first year of

^c Oxon. vii., xiv. (?), xxviii., xl., lviii.

^d It seems at first sight that, as understood by Kennett, *Par. Ant.*, p. 66, Oxon. 1695, there was a Ludwell distinct from the one above-mentioned, in Peritune Hundred. But an examination of the places where the name occurs, as cited by him, in the list of the lands of Robert d'Oyley, xxviii., leads to the opinion that this is not the case, from the name Levecanole, though without the addition of "Hundred," being previously mentioned, apparently as a parish, and from several of the places enumerated with it being elsewhere described in the survey as in Levecanole Hundred. The land held by Robert d'Oyley, in Ludwell, was probably in the hamlet of Wootton. For R. d'Oyley, see *infra* chapter v. "History of the Rectory," *init*.

Henry I., A.D. 1181; and a reference to these has shewn that the regular mention of Wootton each year, with some exceptions, is from the ninth year^e of Henry II., A.D. 1163, in which, from its position in the roll, it seems to occur as a parish :—

“The bailiff renders an account of one mark from Wootton.”

The next mention of the name, and the first of the Hundred of Wootton, as such, is in the fifteenth year^f of Henry II., A.D. 1169 :—

“The bailiff renders an account of forty shillings from Wootton hundred, for one murder.”

From this year there is commonly^g entered among the payments of the bailiff a sum from the Hundred of Wootton, which seems to have had three divisions as early as the twenty-first year^h of this reign, A.D. 1175, from the particular :—

“The bailiff renders an account from three Hundreds of Wootton.”

* “Nova placita et novae conventiones.—Vicarius reddit compotum de i. m. de Wuttona. In thesauria liberavit et quietus est.”—Rot., an. 9 Hen. II., Com. Ox.; in the Public Record Office.

^f “Nova placita et novae conventiones.—Vicarius reddit compotum de xl^s. de Wutton Hundr. pro i. murthero. In thesauria liberavit xxvii^s. et iii^d.”—Ibid., an. 15.

^g There is no mention of Wootton in the rolls for the years 18, 19, 20, 25 Hen. II.

^h “Vicarius reddit compotum de iii. Hundredis de Wuttona.”—Ibid., an. 21. “Compotum pro iii. Hundr. de Wutton.”—Ibid., an. 22.

There occurs this description of Woottonⁱ of the date of 1316:—

“5 *March*, 9 Edward II., 1316.

“The Hundred of Wotton is of the lord the king.

“Bladene, Combe, Stuntesfelde, Wotton, and Hordell, are hamlets of the Manor of Wodestok, which is of the ancient demesne of t^e lord the king.

“The king is the lord.

“There is no city in the aforesaid county of Oxon., but three burghs, viz. Oxford, Wodestock, Henle.

“Haneburgh^k is within the hundred aforesaid, and the lady is Margaret the queen.”

Margaret was the second queen of Edward I., who probably received this in dowry, and who died in the following year.

There is this notice of property belonging to the Crown in Wootton A.D. 1557-8:—

“Compotus^l of Leonard Chamberlayne by John Mede his deputy, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, 1 Elizabeth: Hamlet of Wootton.

“Sum of £4 11s. 10d. for the farm of one capital messuage called ‘Spycers,’ with four acres of land, and one virgate of land called ‘Lytmittens,’ with one messuage and one virgate of land called ‘Rawles,’ let by indenture to Richard Drinkwater.

“Sum of 60s. 8d. for the rent of a water-mill with pond, let to Thomas Horne.

^l “*Nomina Villarum*, A.D. 1316,” prefixed to Sir F. Palgrave’s *Perl. Writs*, Div. iii. vol. ii. p. 351, Lond. 1834. ^k *Ibid.*, p. 352.

¹ Extracted and translated from Ministers’ Accounts for the above year, Oxford, roll 29, m. 7; in the Public Record Office.

"Sum of 60s. 10d. for the farm of one tenement called 'le ffarme house,' let to the aforesaid Thomas.

"Sum of 26s. 4d. for the rent of one tenement in Wootton, by the Cross, let to Anthony Datre.

"Sum of 26s. 4d. for the farm of one tenement and one virgate of land, let to Henry Wagott.

"Sum of £12 14s."

The following notice^m of the parish and church of Wootton is taken from Dr. Rawlinson's MS. Notes on Oxfordshire in the Bodleian Library :—

"Wotton White-Churchⁿ, St. Mary.

"Francis Gregory, Esq., has an estate here of £300. Lord of the Manor, the Duke of Marlborough. Patrons of the Living, New College, Oxon, who bought^o it of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley. A rectory about £300 per ann. Incumbent, Robert Bowsher, M.A.^p, Fellow of New College. Wake kept the Sunday after Latter Lammas. Church is tolerable, but out of repair. Four bells.

"A river runs through the town, called Wotton Ford^q. [It is bounded] E. by Tackley, W. by Glympton, N. by Barton, S. by Woodstock. Hamlets in the parish are, Dornford, Horley, Ledwell, Old Woodstock, Littleworth.

"The Estate of Dornford formerly belonged to the Gre-

^m Rawl. MS. B. 400, F. fol. 72 b.

ⁿ The parish is also named Wotton Whitechurch, in Browne Willis, *Survey of Cathedrals*, Cath. of Oxf., p. 474. Lond. 1727—30.

^o Or rather, the Warden of which society bought it, and gave it to the College. See *infr.*, ch. v. ^p Or rather, LL.B. See *infr.*, ch. vi.

^q There is now a bridge, which "was originally built in 1840, by private subscription, but will become a County Bridge under Statute 43 Geo. III. c. 59, § 5. The bridge, however, having been built since the date of the General Highways' Act (5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 50), the repair of the road over and adjoining to the bridge will not belong to the County."—*County of Oxford: List of County Bridges*, 1860.

gorys of Horleys, 1625; then to Huxley; then to Sir Nicholas Pelham, by marriage of one Mr. Huxley's daughters, who sold it to Sir Thomas Crisp. [It is] now the estate of Charles Crisp, Esq., who married his uncle's daughter.

"Wells: 1. Pitching-well; 2. Gold-well; 3. Puffet's-well; 4. Gogmire's-well; 5. Slut's-well."

A mill is noticed^r as existing at Derneford, c. A.D. 1280—1300.

A.D. 1279. A certain part of the manor of Wootton, Hordley and Old Woodstock was situate within the limits of Steeple Aston. This was noticed in the "Rolls of the Hundreds," in the following terms:—

"Also the whole vill of Steeple Aston held^s the meadow of Wootton of the king from the carrying of the hay until the Feast of the Blessed Mary in March, rendering therefor two quarters of oats yearly to the king at Easter, that is to say, in the manor of Wootton."

John de Lodwell also held land in the same parish^t.

It is interesting to notice the tenure of this meadow, as characteristic of the early customs of land occupation. It is remarked^u:—

"On very numerous meadows . . . the possessors farmed their parcels separately for growing hay until after the hay harvest, i.e., till the 6th July (Midsummer-day, according to the old style), or the middle of July; then the whole of the meadows to Candlemas, or the middle of February, were common open pasture. The permanent pasturage, as unpartitioned com-

^r Magd. Coll. Charters, Wootton and Slape, No. II. See *infr.*, ch. viii. ^s *Rott. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 683. ^t *Ibid.*

^u Nasse's *Agricultural Community of the Middle Ages*, by H. A. Ouvry, p. 5, Lond. 1872.

mon land, was in uninterrupted common use, but chiefly in the following manner: The occupiers of the small holdings had merely the right of use of the common pasture, the actual property being vested in the lord of the manor.

“Where the arable land was private property, the meadows were generally found to be in common; so that the plots destined each time for hay harvest were assigned to individual joint owners, in alternating positions, by an allotment which was constantly renewed.”

Such common meadows have been preserved in great numbers in England, even to the most modern times^x. They were not unfrequently in districts, lying beyond the boundary of the parish, to the proprietors of which they belonged, being so situated from their being of necessity near a stream. This was the case, until a very recent period, in the adjoining parish of North Aston, where a portion of the meadow-land in the parish belonged, on certain conditions, to the commoners of Dunstew. There is a further notice of this meadow of a later date. At a View of Frank-pledge and Court-baron held by the steward under the Dowager-Duchess of Marlborough, A.D. 1725, William Wing, of Steeple Aston, was admitted to certain land in “Wootton Mead,” the Court being described as for “Wootton, Hordley, and Old Woodstock, within the manor of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, and parcel of the same manor.” The joint interest of the two parishes

^v Nasse's *Agricultural Community of the Middle Ages*, by H. A. Ouvry, p. 11, Lond. 1872.

^x *Ibid.*, p. 12.

^y Wing's *Hist. and Ant. of Steeple Aston*, p. 46, Deddington, 1845.

in the meadow seems to have continued, until, at the inclosure of Steeple Aston, A.D. 1767, allotments^a to the extent of 8 acres 2 roods 7 poles were made to landholders of Wootton, which have since been diminished, as certain portions were taken by the Canal Company about the year 1780, and the whole of these allotments, independently of the vicarial and church land, have been absorbed into the estates of other proprietors.

This portion^a of the parish of Steeple Aston was also considered to be part of the parish, and not only of the manor, of Wootton, until the year 1835.

FAMILY OF GREGORY.

Francis Gregory, one of the family of that name above-mentioned, who was living at Hordley at the time of the Herald's Visitation in 1634, had committed an offence against the laws of heraldry by assuming arms to which he could not make good his claim. Proceedings were instituted against him, and the arms were given up. The entry in the "Visitations of Oxfordshire," published by the Harleian Society^b, is as follows:—

"I Francis Gregory of Hordley, in com. Oxford, do promise to appeare at the office of Armes in London, to give satisfaction touching the armes I have insculped in my seale (viz. Or, two bars azure, in chief a lion passant guardant of the

^a Wing's *Hist. and Ant. of Steeple Aston*, Append., p. 64, Deddington, 1845.

^a The writer is indebted to W. Wing, Esq., for this information.

^b P. 337, ed. by W. H. Turner, 1871.

last), att or before the 10th of November next, dated the xij of August, 1634.

“Memorandum, that the above-named Francis Gregor, distrusting how hee was able to make proffe of his lawfull right to the armes depicted in the margent, submitted the same to be defaced.

“This coat was, in the presence of the said francis Gregor, defaced in this manner :—

“Jo. Phillipott, Somerset;

John Chadwell, Gent., of Woodstock.”

He appears to be the father of Dr. Francis Gregory^c.

ROYALISTS' COMPOSITIONS PAPERS.

George Napier, who had an estate at Wootton, was one of those who suffered loss in the Great Rebellion^d, as appears from the following petition :—

“To the honourable the Commissioners for managing the Estates under sequestration.

“The humble petition of George Naper, of Holliwell, in the Countie of Oxon, Esq.,

“Sheweth,

“That by the death of Edmund Naper, Esq., the petitioner's father, who dyed seised of the mannor of Halliwell, and of several messuages, lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments, lying and being in the several parishes of Wootton, Horsepath, Cowley, and Wolvercott, in the sayd County of Oxon, and the sayd mannor and premisses are descended and come unto the petitioner, yet by reason 2-3^d parts thereof were under sequestration for the recusancy of the petitioner's sayd father, the Commissioners for Sequestrations in the sayd County of Oxon do thereupon refuse to discharge the same

^c See *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 226.

^d *Ibid.*, pp. 210—13.

from sequestration without an order from the Commissioners, notwithstanding that the petitioner is conformable.

"Hee therefore humbly prayes your order to the sayd Commissioners for the discharging of the 2-3^d parts of the sayd mannor and premisses from sequestration, and to pay such arrears as have growne due since the death of the petitioner's father, or otherwise to take the examination of the petitioner and of such witnesses as shall be produced unto them for the proofs of his interest, and that upon returne the whole proceedings may be referred unto one of your councell to state and report for a speedy hearing.

"And your petitioners shall pray, &c.

"GEO. NAPER^e.

"9 Maii, 55. The Com^{rs} to ex. and certify, and Mr. Readinge to report^f."

"There is a notice of the monuments of Edmund and George Napier in Holywell Church, Oxford, in the "Visitations of Oxfordshire^s," with the following inscriptions:—

"Here lyeth the body of Edmund Napier, Esq., who deceased the 26 Febr., An. Dom. 1654, aged 75.

"*Memoriae Sacrum Georgii Napier de Holywell, armigeri, Edmundi Napier filii, et Gulielmi Napier nepotis, qui diem supremum obiit Septembris quarto, An. Dom. 1671, et aetatis quinquagesimo quarto hic obdormiscit. Tres filiae, scil. Margareta, Maria, Francisca, ex Margareta conjuge, quas moriens reliquit haeredes, hoc quaecunque monumentum posuerunt, per solemnia haec pietatis et amoris sic contentae parentare, affectui magno non aliter satisfacturae.*

* Al. Napper, *ibid.*, p. 697.

^f Royalists' Compositions Papers, Ser. I., vol. 46, p. 699; in the Public Record Office.

^s P. 25, for Harleian Society, Lond. 1871.

"In eodem tumulto sepulta jacet piissima D'na Margareta, Georgii Napier, armigeri, piissima conjux, quae debitum mortalitatis persolvit 24 Aprilis, An. Dom. 1675, aetatis suae 64."

On the monument are the arms of Napier, "Argent, a saltire between four roses gules."

POPULATION, AREA, AND VALUE OF THE PARISH OF WOOTTON.

A recent statement of the population, area, and rateable value of the parish is ^h :—

Population in 1871.	Area in Acres.	Rateable Value.
1,231	4,054	£6,397

^h From the printed statement of the Board of Guardians of Woodstock Union, September 29, 1873.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY OF THE RECTORY OF WOOTTON, (c. A.D. 1071—1874.)

COMMENCEMENT OF HISTORY OF RECTORY.—TITHES.—GIFT OF R. D'OYLEY TO CONVENT OF OSENEY.—EXTRACT FROM CHARTULARY OF OSENEY.—VILL AND CHURCH IN HUNDRED ROLLS.—ALLANORE DE VITRÉ.—ESCHEAT OF MANOR AND ADVOWSON.—PEDIGREE OF A. DE VITRÉ.—ENG. DE CYGOINY.—ABTALDUS, RECTOR OF WOOTTON, AND CONVENT OF OSENEY.—H. DE WODESTOKE.—PRIOR OF MOUNT CENIS.—J. DE DOVERIA.—TAXATION OF P. NICHOLAS IV.—R. HOYL.—INQUISITION OF NINTHS.—ADVOWSON IN THE CROWN.—STATUTES OF PROVISOIRS.—ADVOWSON GRANTED TO CONVENT OF BRUERNE.—RESUMED.—STATUTE 1ST EDWARD IV.—PETITION OF CONVENT.—W. BROWN PRESENTED BY THE CROWN.—VALOR OF HENRY VIII.—J. WALKER.—COMMISSIONERS OF 1ST EDWARD VI.—GRANT TO J. DODINGTON.—TO A. MAUXELL.—SIR H. LEE PRESENTS.—DR. PINKE CONVEYS ADVOWSON TO NEW COLLEGE.—NOTICE OF DR. PINKE.—BP. BRIDGOK.—PEDIGREE OF DR. PINKE.—SCHOOL BUILT BY J. D'OYLY.—RELATIONS OF D'OYLEY'S WITH WOOTTON.—PRESENT VALUE OF RECTORY.

THE History of the Rectory of Wootton commences with a notice of the hamlet of Ludwell, Lodwell, or Ledwell. The gift of a portion of the tithes of Ludwell may be traced back to an early period, anterior probably to the formation of the parish of Wootton^a

^a There is no mention of Wootton in Domesd. Book. See *supr.*, p. 50.

itself, when, circa A.D. 1071, the chapel of St. George, within the Castle of Oxford, was founded by Robert d'Oyley, the elder.

In the chartulary of Oseney Abbey there is this notice^b of two parts^c of the tithe of Ludwell:—

“Memorandum, that we have tithes in Lodewell^d, of the gift of Robert de Olley, as appears in the great charter of

^b Translated from the Chartulary of Oseney, in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, fol. 64.

^c The donation of a portion of the tithes to a religious foundation was very common after the Conquest. “Everywhere abbeys and priories rose with greater splendour and magnificence, and once more totally eclipsed, in the estimation of the rich and noble, the old parish churches. The learning of the monk, his piety, his asceticism, his charity to the poor, seemed to point him out as specially deserving the contributions and gifts of the devout, and as better qualified than any other to turn these gifts to good account. So the great lay lords bestowed the churches and tithes in their possession on the religious houses, as more competent than themselves to exercise the duties of the patron, and watch over the interests of the parish church. Some gave two-thirds of their tithes, leaving one-third to the incumbent; some their chapels; others their cemeteries, &c.”—J. S. Brewer, *The Endowments and Establishments of the Church of England*, ch. v. p. 85, Lond., S.P.C.K., 1873.

^d The tithes formed part of the possessions of the barony which Robert d'Oyley held, but the way in which certain land was acquired by him in Ludwell, appears to be described in Domesday: “The same Rainald holds of the king one hide and a-half in Ludwell: land of one carucate: there is half an acre of meadow: it was worth xx. shillings, now v. shillings. King W. gave this to Robert at the siege of Susanna.”—*Oxon.*, xxviii. The fruitless siege of Susanna, in Maine, A.D. 1083, which was raised after it had lasted for three years, is described by Ordericus Vitalis.—Sir H. Ellis, *A General Introduction to Domesday Book*, vol. i. p. 17, Lond. 1833. For the question of the identification of Ludewell, and for R. d'Oyley, see *supr.*, p. 51.

the same, above written under the title, 'In what manner the Church of St. George was given to the Canons of Oseney,' namely, by Robert d'Oyley, the younger, A.D. 1149."

The account of the gift of the tithe by Robert d'Oyley, the elder, and of the transference of it by Robert d'Oyley, the younger, has been mentioned*.

In a transcript of the "Great Charter of Robert de Olley, concerning the foundation of the House of Oseney," in the "Monasticon[†]," there is the gift of—

"Two parts of the tithe of everything which is accustomed to be tithed from all the demesnes of both honours, which are adjacent to the Castle of Oxford, that is to say, from . . . Ludewelle . . ."

Alianore de Vitré, Countess of Salisbury, held[‡] the Manor of Wootton, A.D. 1216; and the vill of Wootton, with the church, is stated in the Rolls of the Hundreds[§] to have belonged to her, and after her death to have come into the possession of the king by escheat. But the first distinct notice of the church is in the fifth year of Henry III., 1220-1, when Alianore de Vitré presented to the church of Wootton^{||}.

* *History of Woodst.*, pp. 280-2.

[†] *Dugd. Mon.*,

vol. vi. p. 251, note:—"That is to say, D'Oyley and D'Ivry, that is, St. Walery."

[‡] *Rott. Lit. Claus.*, vol. i. p. 285,

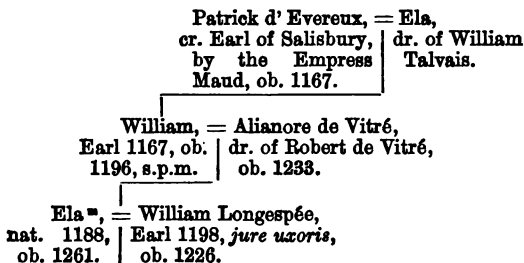
Lond. 1833.

[§] Vol. ii. pp. 866, 7.

^{||} Extracts from the Lincoln Registers in Dodsw. MS., vol. 107, f. 1, in the Bodl. Library. "D'na comitissa Sarr.," in both the editions of Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, is erroneously printed in *extenso* as "Ela," and with a wrong date, 1226, the regnal and pontifical years being confused.

In the seventeenth year of Henry III., 1233, on the death of Alianore, the vill of Wootton, as is noticed above, fell to the king; and on August 18th^k, in the same year, an order was given to the bailiff of Oxford to let the executors have all the farming-stock which he had in the vill of Wootton, which was taken into the hand of the king, saving only to the king the crops in the ground.

The following sketch will shew the pedigree of Alianore de Vitré^l, as Countess of Salisbury:—



In the eighteenth year of Henry III., 1234, the king committed the Manor of Wootton, which had belonged to Alianore de Vitréⁿ, and had come into his

^k *Excerpt. e Rott. Fin.*, ed. C. Roberts, vol. i. p. 247, Lond. 1835.

^l See *Hist of Woodst.*, p. 52, where the pedigree is continued; and compare W. L. Bowles and J. G. Nichols, *Annals of Lacock Abbey*, passim, Lond. 1835.

^m Ela, Countess of Salisbury, founded Lacock Abbey in 1232, entered it as a nun in 1238, and was made abbess in 1240. *Dugd. Mon.*, vol. vi. p. 500.

ⁿ *Excerpt. e Rott. Fin.*, u. s., p. 254, where, however, it is printed "Albr' Comitissa Sarr," by an error in transcription, it would seem, from the abbreviation of "Alianora," as written in the original MS.

hand on the occasion of her death in the year previous, to Engelard de Cygoiny^o, on the payment yearly of £24 5½d. He died in or before the year 1244.

In A.D. 1257, an agreement was made^p after an inquisition, between ARTALD, Rector of Wootton, and the Canons of Oseney, respecting the tithes above-mentioned^q, in the following terms:—

“Inquisition made concerning the tithes in Lodewell:—

“Know all ye who shall see or hear the letters present, that, whereas the Abbot and Convent of Oseney had received peacefully in the parish of Wotton, from a time whereof the memory existeth not, two parts of the tithes arising out of the lordship of Lodewell, of the Honor of Wallingford, and belonging to the Church of St. George, in the Castle of Oxford, and the Rector of the Church of Wotton had received the third part of the tithes from the same lordship, an Inquisition was made of abundant caution and for greater security on the day of St. Bartholomew the Apostle [August 24th], in the year of our Lord the twelve hundred and fifty-seventh, respecting the aforesaid tithes, by men worthy of trust, on their oath, that is to say, Peter le Gygur, Walter, son of Gilbert, John, son of Reginald, Geoffrey, son of John le Wal, Hervey, son of William, who, their oath being taken, said, in the presence of brother Robert le Bel, Canon of Oseney, Hymbert de Turre, servant of Master

^o Engelard de Cygoiny is noticed in the *History of Woodstock*, p. 74, and notes, p. 440. He was sheriff of Berkshire and Oxfordshire, in the year above mentioned, holding the office in 17, 18 Henry III., 1233, 4. See Davenport's *Lords Lieutenants and Sheriffs of Oxfordsh.*, p. 14.

^p Translated from the Oseney Char-

tulary, u. s., p. 64.

^q *Supr.*, pp. 61-3.

Artald, then Rector of the Church of Wotton, John, lord of Lodewell, Robert of Wotton, John Ermine, Hervey Ermine, Thomas of Fulewell, John, the chaplain of Glinton, Jordan the clerk, and others, that the Abbot and Convent of Oseney received of old time two parts of the tithes arising from the lands under-written, that is to say, in the west field of Lodewell, on the south side of the lord's garden, from seven acres, which are called La Wrighedeland; also from two acres; also from two acres in Hangendelonde; also from two acres in Middelfurlung, near unto la Grene; also from one acre which is called Smocacre, on the south side of the lord's garden; also from three acres in Langelond; also from two acres by Longe Mede; also from three acres at Alvybeden; also from two acres in Bikeweye furlong, in the east part; also from three acres in Littledene, in the east part; also from three acres in the croft of Peter le Gygur; in the east field, from the whole croft of Henry, containing three acres; also from the whole piece which is called Leye Peche, containing three acres, except one acre by AybrichesModule; also from two acres outside the lord's barn, in the north part; also from five acres in Longe Crofte; also from two acres at La Gore, above Little Mede; also from nine acres in Hangendelond; also from one acre, which is called Meyeshevelond; also from three acres, extending to Rammeswell; also from three acres, which are called La Gore; also from six acres in tillage, which are called Fyfyerde; also from two acres above Mapledorewell hulle; also from two acres in Gredediches furlong. Now, in order that the said inquisition may ever be remembered, the Abbot of Oseney and Master Artald, the Rector of the Church of Wotton, have affixed their seals to this writing, made after the manner of a chirograph, of which one part remains with the Abbot and Convent of Oseney, and the other part with Master Artald.

“This writing was made at Oseney, on the Eve of St.

Giles, Abbot [September 1st], in the year of our Lord aforementioned.

“Sum total of acres, seventy-eight and a-half.”

1277. HENRY DE WODESTOCKE was Rector of Wootton, and died in or about the year 1277^r. There is a notice of him in the “History of Woodstock.” Upon his death the king, Edward I., granted the church to the Prior and Convent of Mont Cenist, at which time the value of the rectory, as appears from the Rolls of the Hundreds, was as follows^u:—

“The king of England has in the vill of Wotton two carucates; and the same king gave it to the Prior and Convent of Mountseynes for their own uses; and one virgate of land, of the fee of the king, belongs to the Church of Wootton; and whoever shall be Rector of the Church is to give to the king yearly threepence at the Feast of St. Michael, and to find four men at the great mowing in autumn, at the king’s maintenance; and the Rector is to be taxed for the said virgate as the other tenants.”

The inrolment of the charter is preserved in the Public Record Office:—

“The Prior of Mont Cenis, Wotton-by-Woodstok, ad-vowson of the Church to himself and his successors.”

“The King to the Archbishops, &c. Know ye that we,

^r In 1278, Andrew of Wodestoke was presented to the Church of Combe by the Abbot and Convent of Eynsham, which was vacant by the death of Henry de Wodestoke, on 5 Cal. Mar. Dodsw. MS., vol. 107.

^s P. 92. ^t *Rott. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 866; *infr.*, p. 68. ^u u. s.

^v Translated from Chart. An. 5 Ed. I. m. 5, (A.D. 1277); in the Public Record Office.

of love and affection, and for the health of our soul and of the souls of our ancestors and of our heirs, have given, granted, and by this our charter confirmed unto the Prior and Canons of Mont Cenis, the advowson of the Church of Wotton-without-Wodestok, to have and to hold to the same Prior and Canons and their successors, for free, pure, and perpetual alms, with all things pertaining to the same, without let or impediment of us or of our heirs. Wherefore we will and firmly decree, for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid Prior and Canons and their successors, do have and hold the advowson aforesaid for free, pure, and perpetual alms, with all things pertaining to the same, without let or impediment of us or of our heirs as is aforesaid. These being witnesses, the Ven. Peter^x, Bp. of Bath and Wells, our Chancellor, and others.

“By our hand at . . . the first day of October.”

In the extracts from the Lincoln Registers among the Harleian MSS^y. it appears that:—

“In 1278, on April the seventh, Joseph de Doveria, priest, was presented by the prior of the Hospice of the blessed Mary of Mont Cenis to the vicarage of the Church of Wootton, newly ordained, which Church, after the death of Sir^z Henry de Wodestok, the last rector of the same, was appropriated to the aforesaid hospice.”

There is a notice of the value of the church, A.D. 1291^a, which is in these terms:—

^x Robert Burnel, Bp. of Bath and Wells, A.D. 1274, was Keeper of the Great Seal. *Beatson's Pol. Ind.*, vol. i. pp. 120, 230, Lond. 1788.

^y Harl. MS. 6950-4, ad an. 20 Ric. Gravesend, Bp. of Lincoln.

^z For the title “Sir” given to the clergy, see *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 370.

^a *Tax. Eccl. P. Nic. IV.*, p. 81, Lond. 1802.

“The Church of Wootton, with the Chapels of Ludwell and Horedle, after deductions, £20.

“Pension of the Abbot of Oseney in the same, 6s.”

It will be observed that there is mention of chapels existing at that date in the hamlets of Ludwell and Hordley.

A.D. 1316 there is this presentation :—

“On the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Clement^b [November 23rd], Richard Hoyl was presented at the instance of the prior and brethren of Mont Ceniz, in the diocese of Turin, to the vicarage of the Church of Wootton, as appropriated to them.”

The value of the church of Wootton in the time of Edward III. appears as follows, in the “Calendar^c of the Inquisition of Ninths,” as granted to the king :—

“The parochial Church of Wotton, with all its portions, is taxed at £20 6s., of which the ninths, as aforesaid, are assessed at £12, as appears by an inquisition taken on the oath of John Wyk, Adam Draper, John le Budel, John Roggers, William de Holeweye, William Ponteyn, who say, that the ninths of the said parish are not worth more than is aforesaid; that the glebe, with hay, is worth £8 6s.; and there are not in the same, as they say, owners of chattels, &c.”

The advowson is found to have again belonged to the Crown. But at what date, or by what means it reverted, is not known. It was the policy of the

^b Harl. MS., u. s., ad an. 20 Jo. Dalderby, Bp. of Lincoln.

^c *Cal. Non. Inq.*, p. 138, Lond. 1807.

Crown to resist papal encroachment, and specially the practice of conferring benefices and other ecclesiastical promotions upon aliens. For this purpose the statute of provisors, 25 Edw. III, st. 5, c. 23, was passed, against provision of abbeys and priories. By statute 6 of the same year, the papal provision of benefices was prohibited, with which is to be compared the statute against provisors of 38 Edward III. The statute of 25 Edward III. was confirmed by statute^d 13 Richard II., st. 11, c. 2, which was recited in statute 1 Henry V., c. 6, 7, A.D. 1413, by which alien priories were dissolved^e. It is possible that under the provisions of the last, or some other of these statutes, the advowson of Wootton may have been taken from the Convent of Mont Cenis, and restored to the king.

But whatever may be the history of the patronage becoming vested in the Crown, the church of Wootton was granted A.D. 1440 to the Abbot and Convent of Bruerne, with a licence of appropriation, by letters patent of Henry VI., dated at Woodstock:—

“For the advowson of the Church of Wotton-by-Woodstock, of the gift of the king, with a licence of appropriation^f.

“Concerning the Abbot and Convent of Bruerne.

“The king to all to whom, &c. Know ye that of our special

^d *Statutes of the Realm*, vol. ii. p. 172, fol., Lond. 1806.

^e The date of the dissolution of alien priories is not always given correctly. But the year assigned above is stated on the authority of the *Statutes of the Realm*, u. s.

^f Translated from 3 Pat. 18 Henr. VI., m. 8, A.D. 1440, in the Public Record Office.

grace we have granted to our beloved in Christ, the Abbot and Convent of Bruerne, in the County of Oxon, the advowson of the parochial Church of Wotton-without-Wodestok, in the county aforesaid, which is of our patronage, to have and to hold to the same Abbot and Convent and their successors for ever of us and our heirs, by the service of eight pounds yearly, to be paid to us and our said heirs yearly at the Feasts of St. Michael and Easter, by equal portions, for all services whatsoever, and that they may be able to appropriate the said Church, and to have and to hold it so appropriated to themselves and their successors for their own proper uses, for the aid and sustentation of the Abbey aforesaid, and for Divine Services therein to be maintained, and to pray for our royal state, as long as we shall live in the world, and for our soul, when we shall depart from this life, and for the souls of the nobles, our progenitors and predecessors, for ever, the statute published concerning lands and tenements not to be put in mortmain notwithstanding. In testimony whereof, &c. The king at his manor of Wodestok, on the eighth day of August, by writ of Privy Seal."

The grant was resumed A.D. 1461. When Edward IV. had gained the battle of Towton, and had succeeded to the crown, the Parliament, assembled at Westminster^s, pronounced the reigns of the three last kings an usurpation, and declared that the then king had been rightly seised of the crown and the profits of the realm from the fourth of March, as fully as they were enjoyed by Richard II. at the close of his reign. The grants which had been made by Henry IV., V., and VI., with certain exceptions, were re-

^s Statute 1 Edward IV., A.D. 1461, as translated in *Statutes of the Realm*, u. s., p. 382.

voked. One such exception was in favour of any "Licence made by any of such pretended kings to any person or persons to hold or retain any advowson of Church in proper use by way of licence or ('of,' note,) appropriation." But there was also this provision: "So that any such advowson pertain not to the Crown."

This exception took the appropriated Rectory of Wootton out of the protection of the statute. The Abbot and Convent of Bruerne lost their privilege of appropriation, and the advowson reverted to the Crown. In consequence of this they presented a petition to the king in 1464, when the Church appears to have become vacant, praying that they might be held free from the payment of arrears, and that they might have the advowson restored to them.

The petition was in this form:—

"To^h our liege lord the king.

"Mekely besecheth unto youre highnesse youre humble and continuell orators, John Abbott and Covent of the Abbey or hows of Brewerne, in your Counte of Oxonford, of the order of Cistyeux, which have but litell lifloode to lyve by, but only by husbandry. That where Henry the 6, late Kyng of this Royaume in dede and not of right, havyng considerac'on of the exilite and poverte of the said hous, and theire grete hospitalite and continuell keping of Dyvyne Service, that youre said bisechers theire had to theire importable costis, by his letters patent¹es graunted unto your saide orators the advouson of the parisse Chirche of Wotton with-

^h Harl. MS. 6952, f. 197, ad ann. 1464.

¹ See *supr.*, p. 70.

oute Wodestoke, in the Counte aforesaide, thanne being of his patronage in dede and not of right, paying therefore yerely to him and to his heirs in his exchequer viii^{li} of which advouson youre saide orators were pe'sibly seised unto the tyme that the saide advouson by auctorite of Parliamint, holden in the tyme of the saide late Kyng at Westminster, was resumed; so that from that tyme hitherto youre seide oratours had never any profit or avayle by the same advouson, and sith the begynnyng of youre reigne the said advouson hath been still in yourse gracious handes, and yit is, that notwithstanding your seide oratours for the paiement yerly to you of the saide viii^{li}. Plesse hit youre highnesse these premisses tenderly to consider, and theruppon to pardon, forgit, and relese unto youre said alle arrerages of the saide viii^{li} yerly, and also of youre more habundant and specielle grace to graunte unto your saide oratours and their successours for evermore youre gracious letters patentes in due forme to be made under your saide grete seal of the saide advouson, &c."

It appears that the petition was not allowed, at least so far as relates to the advowson, for the next entry is: "William Browne, priest, presented by King Edward to the Church of Wotton, August 28th, 1464^k." And it is in agreement with this that there is no mention of any estate in Wootton belonging to the Abbey in the valuation of Henry VIII. now to be mentioned.

1535. At the valuation¹ instituted by Henry VIII. the notice of the Church of Wootton was as follows:—

^k Translated from Harl. MS., u. s., f. 198.
Henr. VIII., vol. ii. p. 185.

¹ *Val. Eccl.*

"WOTTON.

"JOHN WALKER, clerk, Rector in the same, and his Rectory is worth yearly :—

"In all tithes and offerings and other profits and emoluments to the same belonging, let to farm to John Worth, Gent., for a term of years			
	£	s.	d.
by indenture	xvi		
"In payment of the Bp. of Lincoln, procurations and synodals . . .			
	x	vii	ob.
"And to the Abbot of Eynsham and his successors, from a yearly pension, yearly			
	vi	viii	
"Sum of the allocutions			
	xvii	iii	ob. q.
"And there remains clear			
	xv	ii	viii" [sic.]

John Walker was also Rector of the neighbouring parish of Tackley^m.

It appears also that a composition for a portion of the tithes, which should have been paid to the Abbot of Oseney, had lapsed, for there is this entry under the notice of Oseney Abbeyⁿ :—"Woodstock. From vis. for a portion of the tithe therein paid by the Rector of Wotton. *Nil*."

1547. The notice of the parish of Wootton in the certificate^o of the Commissioners appointed under Act 1st Edward VI., c. 14, for inquiring into the chan-

^m *Val. Eccl. Henr. VIII.*, vol. ii. p. 184.

ⁿ *Ibid.*, p. 222.

^o See *Hist. of Woodst.*, pp. 370-3.

tries and other endowments granted to Henry VIII. by Act 37th Henry VIII., c. 4, is:—

“The p'she of Wotton, whar are houslyng people, ii* ii^x [four score]; a lamp-light and other lights; incumbent, none; yerely value iiis. xiv^d.^p; no ornaments.”

The endowments were seised into the king's hands.

In the third year of Edward VI., 1549, this became the property of John Dodington, who purchased the farm of various obit lands in Stonfylde, Longcombe, and other places, and among them the one in Wootton, described¹ as:—

“The rent or farm of one acre of land therein, lately in the tenure of William Gregur at will, given for a certain light, yearly, fourpence.”

It was sold by J. Dodington in the same year to Simon Perrot, who conveyed it to Magdalen College, Oxford, A.D. 1582.

At a date between A.D. 1549 and 1607, the Crown appears to have become disentitled to the right of presentation². This may possibly have taken place in 1559, and if such is the case, may be explained by a sale being effected on the occasion, which is referred to in the following document, and by a subsequent conveyance being made by the grantee to Sir Henry Lee. The document occurs among the

^p Perhaps one endowment was of the value of 3s., and the remainder of 1s. 2d.

¹ Translated from Particulars of Grants, 13 July, 3 Ed. VI., sect. 2; Augment. Office; in the Public Record Office. For the subsequent history see *infr.* ch. viii. ² See “List of Rectors,” *infr.*, ch. vi.

particulars^a, attached to the queen's warrant under the privy signet for the making of a grant to Anthony Mauxell, dated January 28th, 1559. In "the names of property purchased and of its possessors," there is a short "Valuation of the Rectory of Wotton, Oxon., rated for Robert Bellowe, or Kellowe, 27 Jan. 1559," from which it appears that it was worth yearly, £15 2s. 8½d.; the tithe being £1 0s. 3¼d.

Sir Henry Lee presented to the rectory in 1607 and 1609^b. The Crown again presented in 1641^c.

In or about the year 1647, the advowson was purchased, as Dr. Rawlinson states, of Sir Henry Lee^d, successor of the former Sir H. Lee, by Dr. Pinke, Warden of New College, for five hundred pounds^e; and on May 22nd of the same year was settled by him upon the college^f, with the condition that the person

^a Particulars of Grants, 2nd Elizabeth, 28 Jan. 1559, Augment. Office; in the Public Record Office. This is endorsed: "Memorand^m. The Quenes Ma^{tie} hath certeyn lands in the hamlett of Wotton in the countie of Oxon, to the value of xii^{li}. xiiii^s. by yere charged before me. And there is no mann^{er} o^f other lands in the hamlett of Wotton charged before me." This is certified by the auditor.

^b See "List of Rectors," *infra*, ch. vi. For Sir H. Lee, see *Hist. of Woodstock*, p. 212; *supra*, p. 13.

^c The presentation by the Crown in 1641 is not accounted for. It occurs in the "List of Rectors," *u. s.*

^d Rawl. MS., B. 400 F., f. 72^b, in the Bodleian Library. The statement is confirmed by a letter with which the Warden of New College has favoured the writer: "July 1, 1874. You are correct in supposing that the Rectory was purchased by Dr. Pinke from the Lee family. J. E. Sewell."

^e See Ingram's *Memor. of Oxf.*, vol. i., New Coll., p. 15, for the sum.

^f *Ibid.*, and Wood's *Hist. and Ant. of Coll. and Halls*, by Gutch, p. 186, Oxf. 1786.

presented should be a fellow of the college, and not holding a benefice at the time of presentation^a. Dr. Pinke died on November 2nd, in the same year^b, and was buried in the outer chapel, between the pulpit and the screen, where the following inscription was placed on a small grave-stone to his memory^c:—

“Hic jacet ROBERTUS PINKE,
SS. T. D. Obiit, 1647.”

It is pleasing to think that the patronage which he had formerly extended to a member of the same college, who, on his first coming to Oxford, had need of such help, was not forgotten by the recipient when he attained to a high position; for, in 1677, after an interval of thirty years from his death, Dr. Brideoake, then Bishop of Chichester, placed another monument in the chapel, which has been thus described^d:—

“On the west wall, on the north side of the west door, is a very fair monument of white marble, containing the statue of a man to the middle, with this inscription under it:—

“MS.

“‘Hic sunt reconditi cineres ROBERTI PINKE, SS.T.D., et Collegii hujusce Custodis an. xxx.; viri ut artium et literarum, ita Philosophiae et Theologiae scientia prae-stantissimi. Natus est Wensladae agro Southton. A° Xti. M.D. lxxii.

“‘Vixit Collegio pater, academiae acerrimus propugnator,

^a Skelton's *Ant. of Oxfordsh.*, Wootton Hundr., p. 25, Oxf. 1823.

^b Wood's *Hist.*, u. s., p. 190.

^c *Ibid.*, p. 209.

^d Wood's *Hist.*, p. 208; cf. Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*, vol. ii. c. 58. ed. 1692.

et in pauperes eroganda pecunia dives; charus etiam acceptusque regibus, primum quidem Jacobo insignem propter in disputando dexteritatem; deinceps vero regi Carolo, cui fidem suam, togatam conscribendo militiam, comprobavit; Procurator senior MDCX.; Vicecancellarius quinquies; semel in carcere inclusus.

“Denique iniquis temporibus, et quoad vixit, ut singulari pietate ecclesiam, ita animi fortitudine plurimum ornavit rempub.

“Obiit Oxoniae, MDCXLVII.

“Optime de se merenti patrono monumentum hoc gr. an. fecit RADULPHUS BRIDEOAKE, Ep'us Cicest. An° D^a MDCLXXVII.’”

“Arms: Arg., five lozenges in pale gul. within a bordure az., charged with eight crosses patée fitchée, or.”

Wood remarks^e that:—

“Dr. Pinke was imprisoned for his loyalty in raising and settling the University militia for the defence of it from the common incursions of the enemy, and for endeavouring to make the citizens provide also men and arms for the defence of their city, they being then backward in so doing.”

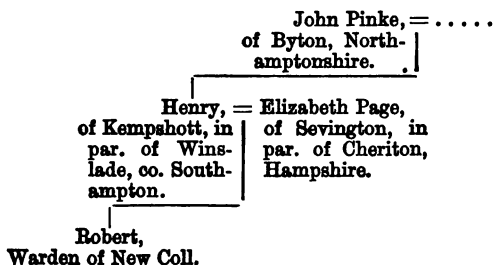
He was Rector of Stanton St. John, in Oxfordshire, and of Colerne, in Wiltshire^f.

The influence which Dr. Pinke's benefaction has had upon the interests of the parish by transferring the patronage to New College may justify this lengthened notice of the donor. Mention is made of Dr. Brideoake in the “History of Woodstock^g,” as visiting the Speaker Lenthall in his last illness.

^e *Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii. 690, ed. 1692.
Coll. and Halls, u. s., p. 180.

^f *Wood's Hist. of*
^g Pp. 432, 3.

A sketch of his pedigree is^h :—



The latest benefaction in aid of the ecclesiastical provision for the parish of Wootton, has lately been made by Miss Jane D'Oyly, sister-in-law of Colonel Thomas, of Woodstock House, who has built and endowed an infant school in Old Woodstock as a parochial school. It will be observed that the donor bears a name which has been associated with the ecclesiastical relations of the parish of Wootton from the time when Robert d'Oyleyⁱ, the elder, conferred upon the canons of Oseney two third parts of the tithes of Ludwell, leaving the remaining third part to the priest of the hamlet. The name of d'Oyley, in consequence, has been connected with the parish for eight centuries.

The present value^k of the rectory is :—

“Glebe, 564 acres; tithe, £259; gross income, £845, and house.”

^h *Visitations of Oxfordsh.*, pp. 290, 1, Lond., Harl. Soc., 1871.

ⁱ *Supr.*, pp. 61-3.

^k *Crockford's Clerical Directory*, 1872.

CHAPTER VI.

LIST OF RECTORS OF WOOTTON.

EARLIER RECTORS.—LATER RECTORS.—T. HARRIS.—W. JENKINSON, CURATE.—J. WALKER.—J. CHAPMAN.—J. TAYLOR.—J. LEE.—T. JOHNES.—E. FULHAM.—J. HOFFMAN.—R. ROWLANDSON.—R. BOWSHER.—T. LEE.—J. CARY.—J. BANKS.—T. R. BERKELEY.—L. C. LEE.—W. B. LEE.—F. P. WICKHAM.

LIST OF RECTORS.

BESIDES the earlier Rectors^a who, in a few instances have been already mentioned, the names of the following have been ascertained:—

1527. THOMAS HARRIS^b, whose will is dated on February 4th, 1527; to which his curate, William Jenkinson, was witness, who also was at Wootton in 1537^c.

1535. JOHN WALKER. He was rector at the time of the Valuation of Henry VIII. in 1535^d, and resigned in 1549. He was also Rector of Tackley^e.

1549. JOHN CHAPMAN, presented^f by the Crown, on the resignation of John Walker.

^a See pp. 65, 7-9, 73, *supr.*
infr., ch. vii.

^b See "Extracts from Wills,"
^c *Ibid.* ^d See *supr.*, p. 74. ^e See *Ibid.*

^f The names are taken from the Institution and Visitation Books of the diocese. See MS. Collections for Oxon. in the Bodleian Library.

1607. JOHN TAYLFORD, who died in 1607^e.

1607. JOHN LEE, S.T.B., presented by Sir Henry Lee, on the death of John Taylford.

He has received this notice in Wood's "*Fasti Oxoniensis*"^h :"—

"A.D. 1608, Doctor of Divinity, June 1, Joh. Lea, of S. John's Coll. He was of the gentile family of the Leas, or Lees, of Quarrendon, in Bucks., and of Dichley, in Oxfordshire, was chaplain to the most noble knight Sir Hen. Lea, was beneficed in both counties, and dying about 1609, was buried in S. John's Coll. Chappell, to the adorning of which he was a special benefactor. He also gave many books to the library."

The living which he held in Buckinghamshire was Fleet Marston.

He was grandsonⁱ of Sir Anthony Lee, nephew of Sir Henry Lee, and son of Cromwell Lee, of Holywell, Oxford, and Mary, daughter of Sir John Harcourt, and widow of Richard Taverner.

His burial in the College Chapel is thus noticed among the epitaphs in Wood's "*History of the Colleges and Halls*"^k :"—

"John Lea, sometime fellow, died Oct. 29, 1609, and was buried in the chapel."

1609, December 8th. THOMAS JOHNES, presented by Sir Henry Lee, on the death of John Lee. He was

^e In an extract from the Parish Register, in Rawl. MS., *infr.*, p. 93, it is 1600, qu. by a mistake in copying. ^h Vol. i. c. 802, ed. 1691.

ⁱ For the pedigree, and some other information, derived from a Fellow of St. John's College, see F. G. L. [Fred. Geo. Lee], in J. G. Nichols' *Herald and Geneal.*, vol. iii. p. 122, Lond. 1865.

^k Ed. by Gutch, u. s., p. 554.

rector, at least until 1630, as in that year he attended the Bishop's visitation.

1641. EDWARD FULHAM, presented by the king.

In the same year he was also elected Proctor in Convocation, and, as is stated¹,—

“ Was a zealous promoter of granting large subsidies for the support of the Crown. In consequence of which articles were exhibited against him in Parliament, and he was taken into custody of the serjeant-at-arms; and from that time till the Restoration suffered imprisonments, sequestrations, and plunderings, and at last was forced to fly into Italy. They extorted a resignation of his Rectory of Wootton, to obtain his liberty; by which means he was insulted by the intruder when the king came in. He was prebend of Chichester in 1641, and resigned this preferment in 1682. He was allowed to retain the Rectory of Hampton Poyle for some time during the usurpation. In the year 1660, he was made Canon of Windsor, and about that time was for a short period Vicar of Henley-on-Thames^m.

“ He died, possessor of his canonry, in the year 1695ⁿ, and now lies buried in the chancel belonging to his manor of Compton Eastbury, in the county of Surrey, and of him a learned divine made this epitaph :—

‘ Hic jacet Edvardus Fulham, S.T.P.

Regibus, Carolo primo et secundo, à sacris;

Pro utroque carcere, proscriptione, et exilio honestatus.

Hoc tandem recessu nonagenarius excessit è vita,

Vicesimo primo die Dec. anno salutis 1695.

Priscæ fidei, ecclesiæ Anglicanæ^o, reliquiae.’”

¹ Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part ii. p. 15, Lond. 1714.

^m Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. ii. c. 395, ed. 1692. ⁿ Walker, u. s.

^o It is so printed. But qu. whether it should be: “Priscæ fidei ecclesiæ Anglicanæ reliquiae,” the commas being omitted.

1655. JOHN HOFFMAN was rector in 1655^p, and 1664^q. Wood^r gives some particulars of him and his family. It appears that he was a German, that his son was of Balliol College, and became Lecturer of St. George's, Botolph-lane, and afterwards by the patronage of the Lord Chancellor rector of a church in Sussex, and published "A Sermon on Romans xv. 5-7," Lond. 1683.

1687. RICHARD ROWLANDSON was rector in 1687^s, and died in 1691.

His monument exists in the chancel.

1692, March 17th. ROBERT BOWSHER, LL.B., presented by Henry Beeston, Warden of New College.

His monument, a large flat stone, has the surface with the inscription nearly worn away.

1720, April 28th. THOMAS LEE, LL.B., presented by New College, on the death of Robert Bowsher.

It appears from the monument to him on the south wall of the chancel, now in part illegible, that he was of an ancient family in Shropshire.

1756, January 27th. JOHN CARY, M.A., presented by New College, on the death of Thomas Lee.

His monument is a flat stone in the chancel, with a long inscription, commencing:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Carey, M.A., many years Fellow of New Coll., successively Rector of Mansfield, and Rector of this parish."

^p See *infr.*, p. 94.

^q Oxf. Dioc. Visitation, Berks.

^r *Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii. c. 863, ed. 1692.

^s See *infr.*, pp. 89, 94.

Hist. of Woodst., p. 445.

In the subsequent portion mention is made of his charity, and of a benefaction made by will for a school, which was afterwards built.

1764, August 11th. JOHN BANKS, M.A., presented by New College on the death of John Cary.

1786, August 14th. THOMAS ROWLAND BERKELEY, D.D., presented by New College on the death of John Banks.

1825, July 1st. LANCELOT CHARLES LEE, M.A., presented by New College, on the death of Thomas Rowland Berkeley.

He resigned the Rectory of Wootton in 1836, and died in 1841, and is buried in the churchyard, near the priest's door. There is a monument in the church on the south wall, from the inscription on which it appears that he was a benefactor to the school.

1836, December 6th. WILLIAM BLACKSTONE LEE, presented by New College on the resignation of Lancelot Charles Lee.

There is a monument to Mr. Lee in the churchyard, and to his daughter Alice, who died in 1870.

1874. FREDERICK PEERS WICKHAM, M.A., presented by New College on the death of William Blackstone Lee.

CHAPTER VII.

NOTICE OF WOOTTON CHURCH.

DESCRIPTION OF CHURCH. — DEDICATION. — INSCRIPTION ON PORCH.—MONUMENTS.—I. AND W. HARRIS.—R. AND H. ROWLANDSON. — W. BROTHERTON. — FAMILY OF CRISP.—A. POPE. — J. CHURCH. — J. GREGORY. — H. BEESTON. — VARIOUS.—DR. RAWLINSON'S EXTRACTS FROM REGISTERS.—
—ABSTRACTS OF WILLS OF BENEFACTORS.

WOOTTON CHURCH^a has the common characteristics of an ordinary parish church of fair size. It has no remains of Norman work, which is in accordance with the remarks which have been offered^b upon the late formation of the parish. On approaching it from the village on the south side, the Early English porch, with a good doorway, and an inscription in the gable, is to be noticed. The nave has no aisle on the south; there is an Early English doorway, and a Decorated window of two lights; the clerestory windows are Perpendicular.

The chancel is of plain Decorated work, the east window has four lights, and on the outside, below the cross on the gable and above the window, is an angel with a shield having a coat of arms, apparently that of William of Wykeham, but it is not plain to one looking

^a There is a description of this church in the *Guide to the Arch. Ant. in the Neighbourhood of Oxf.*, p. 122, Oxf., for Arch. Soc., 1846.

^b *Supr.*, pp. 50, 1.

at it from below. On the south side is the mark of a low side window*, which is blocked up.

There is a north aisle, which is separated from the nave by Early English piers and arches, not very good specimens of that style. The font, which is in this aisle, is plain, octagonal, and of Early English date. The windows and door, now blocked up, are of Decorated character. At the east end, adjoining the chancel, there is an angle, apparently intended to allow of

* Various purposes have been assigned to this window. But the use of it has not been determined with certainty. In the *Glossary of Architecture*, it is observed: "There is a very remarkable window found in a great number of churches . . . it is of small size, and at a convenient height from the floor for a person to look out through it; the usual situation is at the western end of the south side of the chancel, but it is sometimes on the north, and is occasionally found on both sides. . . In many cases, instead of a small window of this description, the large window over the place which it would occupy is elongated, and the additional portion at the bottom is parted off by a transom. No example of these windows has been noticed of a date prior to the Early English style, and the majority are later, though they are found inserted in Norman churches: the purpose for which they were intended is at present unknown, and of those which have been suggested some are impossible, and others very improbable. . . It is certain they were not intended to admit light. . . It is evident that the use of these windows was intended to be under the control of some person within the building, as no one on the outside could open a shutter or casement fixed on the inside of a wall, and they were frequently furnished with such."—pp. 410, 11, Oxford, J. H. Parker, 1845. It has been conjectured that they were used for the sight of the high altar, of the Easter light, or of the clergy, for the confessional, the opportunity of divine offices for lepers, the means of conversing with those outside for anchorites, or recluses, in the church, for making offerings by recluses living near, for the distribution of alms, for passing in the thurible and for ringing the sanctus bell; or not for a single, but for several purposes.

a passage from the one to the other. The east window of this aisle has tracery of an unusual form. The window is of three lights, which would require a fuller proportion of tracery, but as the roof is low, it is arranged accordingly, and has the appearance of being depressed so as to be extended laterally instead of being carried up in the more usual manner.

The tower is Perpendicular, with a peal of five bells, which have the following inscriptions ^d :—

1. "Peace and good neighbourhood.

A. R.º 1749."

2. "Richard Norris, Samuel Howes, churchwardens.

E. Hemins ^f fecit, 1732."

3. "R. Norris, S. Howes, churchwardens.

E. Hemins fecit, 1732."

4. "E. H., 1732.

Behold our uses are not small :

That God to praise assemblies call."

5. and tenor bell. "Benedicta . Sit . Sancta . Trinitas.

Richard Johnson, John Southam, churchwardens.

E. Hemins, Sept. 3rd, 1739."

- Little bell. "T. Rudhall, founder, 1788."

The church has the dedication ^e of St. Mary :—

^d The inscriptions were copied by the parish clerk.

^e This is, Abel Rudhall, of Gloucester, 1737—1754. W. O. Lukis, *On Church Bells*, p. 12, Lond., J. H. Parker, 1857.

^f Edward Hemins was a bell-founder at Bicester, Oxon., 1729—1737. *Ibid.*, p. 15.

^g Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 806, Lond. 1786 ; *supr.*, p. 54.

“Over the north porch^b, on a white freestone, in cap. :—

“ ‘R. H., 1623, J. B. Ch. Wa.

“ ‘Ille ego sum, qui longum metior annum,
Omnia qui video per quem video omnia mundi,
Mundi oculus.’ ”

This is an inscription placed over a sun-dial, a common place for which was the end wall of the south porch. The lines are altered from the following in Ovid's *Metamorphosis*ⁱ :—

“ Ille ego sum, dixit, qui longum metior annum,
Omnia qui video, per quem videt omnia tellus,
Mundi oculus.”

Several monuments are mentioned in Dr. Rawlinson's “Collections for Oxfordshire^j,” as existing at the time of his visit, in Wootton Church, which are subjoined :—

“ ‘MS^k.

“ ‘JOHANNIS HARRIS, generosi, quondam Coll. Ball. in acad. Oxon. socii. Vir erat ingenio, prudentia, gravitate morum conspicuus, literis ornamentum, literatis patronus, quos iniqua sorte laborantes et consilio et opibus juvaret. Utilior esse studuit quam videri. Musis^l valedicens, lectissimam d'nam, d'nam JANAM, de nobili familia SANDYSIORUM uxorem duxit, ex qua numerosam et ingenuam sobolem suscepit: maritus semper castus, et charus, pater providus, amicus constans,

^b Rawl. MS., B. 400, c. f. 309, sqq.

ⁱ Lib. iv. vv. 224-6.

^j For a notice of Dr. Rawlinson, who was a bishop among the Non-jurors, though during his life he was only known to the world as a layman, see *Annals of the Bodleian*, by W. D. Macray, F.S.A., pp. 168—184, Oxf. 1868. The Oxfordshire Collections are mentioned, p. 175.

^k Rawl. MS., B. 400, c. f. 309, sqq.

It is so on the monument, but “muris” in the transcript of MS.

erga omnes humanus, pietatis erga regem, religionis erga Deum integerrimus cultor. Tandem post vitam probe et pie transactam prudentissimus vir, dierum satur, fato succubuit.

die xi. Maii anno { aetatis 66,
Dni 1676.

“ ‘Abi lector, et defuncti virtutes imitare.’

“ On a black marble grave stone in capitals:—

“ ‘Hic jacet JOHANNES HARRIS, gen.’

“ On a diamond white marble escocheon underneath in cap.:—

“ ‘JOHANNES HARRIS, filius natu maximus JOHANNIS HARRIS, armigeri, de VETERI WOODSTOCK, magnae spei juvenis, morte immatura correptus, hic sepultus jacet.

Anno { Julii 4to.
aetat. suae 18.
Dom. 1681.’

“ On a white marble diamond escocheon in capitals:—

“ ‘Hic jacet GULIELMUS HARRIS, fil. JOH. HARRIS, qui obiit 3^{to} die April.

Anno { aet. primo
Dom. ‘70.’

“ On a black diamond escocheon in cap. ^m:—

“ M.S.

“ ‘RICH. ROWLANDSON, Rectoris de WOOTTON: obiit 12 21 Oct. a^o Dni 1691.’

“ On the cancell, on a black diamond marble escocheon in capitals:—

“ ‘Here lyeth the body of Mrs. HANNAH ROWLANDSON, wife of Mr. RICHARD ROWLANDSON, dec’d, late Rector of

WOOTTON, who departed this life the 12 of Aprill 1697, aged 68.'

"Near the north door" on a black marble gravestone in cap. :—

"To the memory of WILLIAM BROTHERTON, late of Old Woodstock, who dyed July the 13, 1688.'

"On another black marble gravestone :—

"Here lyes the body of WILLIAM BROTHERTON, JUNIOR, of Old Woodstock, who died Decemb^r ye 21st, A^o Dⁿⁱ 1702, aged 35.'

"In a white marble monument^o against the east wall, adorned with an urn on the top, on each side a festoon of flowers, and the bottom four bones crossed over the two skulls :—

"M.S.

"DOROTHEAE CRISP, uxoris THO. CRISP, militis, sororis Honorat. CHRISTⁱ VANE^p, Baro. de Barnard, quae obiit 8vo Octobr^{is} 1702: et THO. CRISP, filii eorum primogeniti, qui obiit 9 Novembris 1701. Hoc tristis mariti, parentis maestissimi, flebile monumentum posuit THOMAS CRISP, miles, adhuc superstes, qui obiit 29^{mo} die Julii 1714 q. "

On^r a mural monument on the east wall of the chancel there is :—

ⁿ Rawl. MS., B. 400, c. f. 309, sqq. ^o *Ibid.*, f. 309, sqq. ; and f. 384, and dors., compared with the monument.

^p Christopher Vane, sixth son of Sir Henry Vane, of Baby Castle, was raised to the peerage as Baron Barnard, of Barnard Castle, Durham, July 25th, 1688. Burke's *Peerage*, "Cleveland," Lond. 1866. Sir N. H. Nicolas has, "July 9th, 1699." *Synopsis of Peerage of Engl.*, vol. i. p. 41, Lond. 1825.

^q Thomas Crisp, Member of Parliament for Woodstock in 1719, *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 434, was probably his son, or nephew.

^r These are copied from monuments not noticed by Dr. Rawlinson,

"Near this place lyeth the body of S^r CHARLES CRISP, Baronet, of Dornford, in this parish, who departed this life the 9th day of July, annoque Domini 1740.

"In a certain and assured hope of a resurrection from the dead.

"And likewise the body of his lady."

On a flat stone, at the east end of the chancel, there is :—

"Here lies the body of ANN, the wife of CHARLES CRISP, Esq., only daughter of S^r THOMAS CRISP, Knight, of Dornford, in this parish, who departed this life June 2nd, 1718, and 33 of her age."

On a flat stone, at the east end of the chancel, there is :—

"In a certain and assured hope of a resurrection from the dead.

"In memory of Mrs. MARY CRISP, of Dornford, in this parish, who died the 14th day of January, 1744.

"In hopes to rise again.

"In memory also of Mrs. ANN CRISP, who died the 4th day of January, 1744."

"On a white marble diamond escoccheon gravestone^a, in capitals :—

"'To the memory of AMPHILLIS POPE, who died May y^e 4th, 1682, aged 18.'

"On a plain gravestone^t, in cap. :—

being of a more recent date than his visit. The house at Dornford, mentioned in these epitaphs, is stated by the parish clerk to have been destroyed about a hundred years ago.

^a Rawl. MS., B. 400, c. f. 309, sqq.

^t *Ibid.*

“Quondam JOHANNES CHURCH, Chyrurgus, nunc cinis pulvis, nihil.

Ob. Jul. die quarto { aetatis suae
Anno Dom. 1712. { 70.

“Fidelium animae per misericordiam Dei requiescant in pace.”

Only the upper portion of this stone remains.

On a mural monument on the north wall of the aisle is:—

“MR. JOHN GREGORY, late of Hordley, and Rector of Stonesfield, who died 15 Apr., 1806, aged 39.”

On a flat stone in the chancel there is:—

“Sub hoc lapide jacet corpus HENRICI BEESTON, Interioris Templi, armigeri, qui claris ortus parentibus a pueritia in literarum studio liberaliter eductus, in alma academia Oxoniensi Graece et Latine apprime doctus in aetate proveciori legali et jurisprudentiae operam dedit. Senex jam factus, et annum aetatis suae agens lxxvi. mundo valedicens, in Christo Jesu sancte obdormivit, die Julii xvi. anno Domini mdccxliiii.

“Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in die novissimo de terra resurrectione sum et in carne mea visurus Deum, Salvatorem meum.

“Vixi in fretu,
Mori in portu.”

He may have been the son of Henry Beeston, LL.D. who was Warden of New College, A.D. 1679—1701.

On the north wall of the chancel are monuments to

* The family of Gregory “removed to Cuttleslowe, near Oxford, but are now extinct.”—Parish Clerk of Wootton. For some notices of members of the family see *Hist. of Woodst.*, pp. 226-8, 317; *supr.*, p. 57.

* This is copied from the stone, which from its late date is not noticed by Dr. Rawlinson. † See Job xix. 25.

Elizabeth, wife of Rev. W. B. Lee, who died in 1856; her brother, Alfred Thompson, who died in 1844; and her sister, Anne Dalzell, who died in 1845.

There are several stones in the church with the names of the families of Sotham, Brotherton, Bolton, Smallbones, and others; and a modern brass on the south wall of nave which records the bequest of William Killingworth Hodges, for the maintenance of the tombs of his family; and another which commemorates the gift of the west window, in the tower, by the family of Thornhill, of Woodleys, their seat in the parish of Wootton. Some other inscriptions are noticed in "The List of Rectors."

The church appears to be in a state of substantial repair. The interior has been re-arranged; but the alterations were effected some years ago, and are not equal to such as would now be deemed to be required, and it needs a more complete restoration, by which it would be much improved.

Besides the monumental inscriptions, Dr. Rawlinson's "Collections" also contain several extracts from the Registers of Wootton, which commence in 1564^a. These are:—

"1600, 19. 11. Ob. et sep. 19 Jan. Johannes Taylforde, Rector de Wotton^b.

"1624. Guil. Todman, one of the Keepers of Woodstock Parish, ob. 2 April, et sep. 3. dedit 20^s. paup^s.

^a MS. Rawl., n. s.
Abstract, p. 257, 1831.

^a *Population and Parish Registers'*
^b In the List of Rectors, John Taylford is stated to have died in 1607. See *supr.*, p. 81.

“1687. 29 Dec., Guil., fil. Rob. Shepard, de Vet. Woodstock, bapt.

“1718. 20 Jan., Lady Sheppard, ux. Rob. Shepp. mil. et fil. Joh. Harris, sep.

“1691. 21 Dec., Ric. Rowlandson, Rector de Wotton, sep.”

There are in the same collection, these notices of the family of the Lees :—

“1655. Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, Baronett, and Anne Dacers, were married at Ditchly, by Mr. John Hoffman, Minister of Wootton, June 4, being Whitsun Monday^c.

“1659. 31 Mar., Hen. Lee, mil. de Ditchly, sep. ap. Spellesbury^d.

“1659. Anne Lee, the daughter of Sir Henry Lee, Baronett, lately deceased, was baptized by me at Ditchly Chapell, July 24, J. Hoffman, Rector^c.

“1659. 24 Julii, Anna, fil. Hen. Lee, Baronett, morb. in capella de Ditchly, Bāpt.^d

“1687. Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Lee, the daughter of Mr. Francis Harry Lee, was baptized Sept. 22, 1687, at the Lodge in Woodstock Park^c, by my selfe. [Richard Rowlandson^c.]

“1687. 22 Sept., Anna Eliz., fil. Franc. Harry Lee, bapt.^d”

The following members of the family of the Fleetwoods are in the same MS. :—

“1647. 29 Nov., Gerrard, fil. Guil. Fleetwood, mil., bapt.

“1649. 26 Julii, Penelope, fil. Guil. Fleetwood, mil., bapt.

^c Extracted from parish register, by the late Rev. W. B. Lee, Rector.

^d Rawl. MS., B. 400, c. f. 309.

^e See *History of Woodstock*, p. 445 ; and for the family of Fleetwood, Index, *Ibid*.

- "1650. 27 Sept., Geo., fil. Guil. Fleetwood, mil., bapt.
 "1651. 8 Nov., Penelope, fil. Guil. Fleetwood, bapt.
 "1651. 8 Nov., Guil. fil. Milonis Fleetwood, arm., bapt.
 "1652. 25 Febr., Harry, fil. Guil. Fleetwood, mil., bapt.
 "1652. 17 Mar., Milo, fil. Milonis Fleetwood, bapt.
 "1654. 20 Aug., Nathan, fil. Milonis Fleetwood, bapt.
 "1655. 26 Febr., Doroth., fil. Guil. Fleetwood, bapt.
 "1655. 26 Febr., Georgius, fil. Mil. Fleetwood, bapt."

EXTRACTS FROM WILLS.

The subjoined Extracts from Wills¹, proved² in the Diocesan Court, contain notices of benefactions of a temporary character, made to the church:—

"1527. Feb. 4. Thomas Harris, of Wootton.

"Witness, Sir Wm. Jenkynson, priest, my curate.

"1530. Oct. 29. William Crosse, of Wootton.

"Witness, Wm. Jenkynson, priest.

"1531. Jan. 14, Roger Horne, of Wootton, bequeaths to his Exor. a cow, to the intent that during his life he shall give to the church of Wootton xij^d. to keep a light before the image of Halowenen: also, to the maintenance of our lady light in the chancel, two bushels of barley: also, to the maintenance of the light before White Mary, xx^d.: also, to every light in the church, iij^d.: also, he will have a priest to pray for him for one year, who shall have for this work viij^d.: and he further wills, that the said priest shall say mass three days in every week, one of the Holy Ghost, another of Jesus, and the third of the five wounds of our Lord God: also, he gives to the Church of Wootton a chalice,

¹ Bodl. MS., Historical Collection for Oxfordshire, vol. vi. f. 280.

² These are now with other wills at Doctors' Commons, having been removed from Oxford. For the title "Sir," see *supr.*, p. 68.

and unto his ghostly father, Sir William Jenkynson, vj^s. viii^d.

"1537. Sept. 6th., John Parsons, of Wootton.

"Witness, William Jenkynson, priest.

"1545. Mar. 20. Robert Simond, of Wootton, bequeaths two tapers to stand before the altar of one pound: also to St. Katerine's altar, one hanging; also to the bells, xij^d.: also, he will haue thirty masses said for his soul.

"1545. Mar. 16. Christopher Gregory, of Wootton, bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of Wootton, before the rood, and to the church of Wootton iij^s. iiij^d: also, he will have at the day of his burial vij masses: and puts the residue of his goods not bequeathed, into the hands of John Gregory and Robert Simonds, to bestow for his soul every year as far as it will extend."

Such benefactors would find a perpetual memorial in the prayers of the faithful, for in the "Bedes on the Sondag," in the "Festival Book^b," there is this exhortation:—

"Ye shal also pray for al them that fynden ony light in this Cherche, or geve or byquethe, boke, belle, chalyce, or vestement, surplys, autercloth or towayle, londes, rentes, lampe or lyght, or any other adooornement, wherby Goddis servyse is the better servyd, susteynyd and maynteyned in redyng and syngging."

^b *Liber Festivalis*, ed. Caxton, 1483, in H. O. Coxe, *Forms of Bidding Prayer*, p. 33, Oxford, 1840. There is a similar exhortation in a "Form of Bidding the Bedes, used in the Diocese of Worcester, A.D. 1349," p. 12, and in a form from the *Manuale sec. usum Eboracensem*, p. 42.

CHAPTER VIII.

ESTATES OF COLLEGES, CHURCH ESTATE, OTHER CHARITIES, AND NOTE.

ESTATE OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE IN NEW WOODSTOCK FROM SIMON PERROT.—NOTICE OF S. PERROT.—ESTATE OF BALLIOL COLLEGE IN WOODSTOCK AND WOOTTON.—EXTRACT FROM “BALLIOFERGUS.”—R. HUNSINGORE, BENEFACITOR.—LETTERS PATENTS OF EDWARD II.—T. HARROPE, BENEFACITOR.—SEACOLES PURCHASED.—“THE GEORGE” PURCHASED.—T. HEARNE.—VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS OF HENRY VIII.—FORMER ESTATE OF NEW COLLEGE.—ESTATE OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST.—LETITIA DE SAUCEY.—ALICE ERMINE.—S. PERROT.—R. PERROT.—PEDIGREE.—WOOTTON CHURCH ESTATE.—LETTER OF F. P. WICKHAM.—C. PERROT’S CHARITY.—J. GREGORY’S CHARITY.—OTHER CHARITIES.—CHARITIES DERIVED FROM WOOTTON.—KIRT-LINGTON CHARITY.—STONESFIELD CHARITY.—TESDALE’S CHARITY AT GLYMPTON.—NOTE ON THE NAMES OF THE HAMLETS, AND OTHER NOTICES.—UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

ESTATE OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

IN addition to the estates which are noticed in the “History of Woodstock^a” as being the property of certain colleges within the district comprised in it, the following is to be mentioned as having been omitted^b.

^a Ch. xxii. p. 392.

^b The writer is indebted to R. Castle, Esq., for a notice of the premises omitted, as he is to the Rev. G. G. Bradley, Master of University College, for the subsequent information; with which compare Wood’s *Hist. of Coll. and Halls*, by Gutch, p. 50, Oxf. 1786.

A public-house and premises, called the "Blandford Arms," situate in the street in New Woodstock in which the pig-market is held, which belongs to University College. It is held on lease by the executors of Mary Spenlove, late of the Abbey Brewery, Abingdon. This was devised by Simon Perrot^c, who died A.D. 1584, with one acre of meadow and one acre of land at Waterstock. It was charged with the payment of 8s. 4d. per annum for a sermon to be preached on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude at St. Peter's-in-the-East, where the donor was buried, and also with sundry other payments to the poor, the churchwardens, and the clerk of the parish. The land is gone, the sermon has died out, the house remains, and the charges are duly paid. But besides this, as the area which is comprised in the present "Supplement" takes in Old Woodstock and the rest of the parish of Wootton, there is other college property to be mentioned^d.

ESTATE OF BALLIOL COLLEGE.

The estate belonging to Balliol College is of considerable extent and importance. This is to be described as—

^c For an account of S. Perrot, see *infr.*, pp. 104-7.

^d The writer is informed by Mr. A. Faulkner, overseer, that no college besides those which are here mentioned has an estate in the parish. But New College, as has been noticed, has the patronage of the Rectory, *supr.*, p. 76.

1.^o The "Marlborough Arms Hotel" and premises, which are held on lease by the Duke of Marlborough; but the lease is nearly expired.

2. A house and butcher's shop and premises, and two cottages and garden, which are let on lease to, and are in the occupation of, Robert Pratt, butcher.

The two properties above mentioned, being in New Woodstock, should have been inserted in the "History of Woodstock."

3. The old manor-house, so called[†], and premises in Old Woodstock, which are let at rack-rent. The house has the curious chimney, of which there is a woodcut in the title-page of the "History."

4. A farm-house, which is adjacent to, and is partly formed out of the foregoing, also the homestead adjoining, and a farm comprising 214A. 2R. 38P., called "Pratt's Farm," extending from the homestead to the Dornford-road, and from the river Glyme to the park wall, near the public-house called the "New Inn," and near "Blake's Lodge." This farm is let at rack-rent.

5. A farm of about 107 acres in Wootton, with a farm-house and four cottages.

Dr. Savage, who was Master of Balliol and Rector of

* The writer is indebted to B. Castle, Esq., for the information in paragraphs 1—5.

[†] It was formerly named "Prince's Palace." See *Hist. of Woodst.*, pp. 97, 8.

Bladon, describes the property in his "Balliofergus^z." He observes :—

"Anno 13 Edward II., which was about the year 1320, 12 acres of meadow, commonly called 'Bayly-mead,' were given by Mr. [Richard] Hunsingoure to the Master and Scholars, to find a chaplain for the celebration of divine offices in the chapel of St. Katherine, within the mansion of the said Master and Scholars, confirmed by letters patents of the said king, to be held of the manor of Wootton, for the sum of 15^d. per annum. King Edward IV., afterwards understanding more rent than this to be exacted by his receivers, did, by his letters patents, confirm it upon the old rent of 15^d. per annum, though our new rebels reassumed those old demands. But upon remonstrance made by us of the premises, they went not to trial with us. This Bayly-mead Mr. Napper^h holds by his wife's life."

"Sect. 37. Although our land of Tackley, and some of our lands at Old Woodstock and Wootton, are anciently belonging to our college, and confirmed by the letters patents mentioned in the former section, but of whose gift I do not find, yet because other of our lands there, and those the greater part of all, were bought in King James his reign, I shall mention them together in this place. The ancient lands of Woodstock and Wootton I find confirmed to us by the same King Henry the Eighth, by the name of one messuage and one yard land in Old Woodstock, called 'Haynes;' one other messuage and half-yard land in Old Woodstock, called 'Jewels;' and one more messuage and half-yard land in Wootton; and this done by receiving our homage for them: but it appears by a survey that Balliol College had two yard

^z Sections 22, p. 34, and 37, p. 82, Oxf. 1668. See *Hist. of Woodst.*, for a notice of Dr. Savage, pp. 300-2.

^h For the family of Napper, or Napier, see *Hist. of Woodst.*, pp. 48, 319; and *supr.*, p. 58.

lands and a-half in Wootton and Woodstock, which is half-a-yard land more than in the homage is mentioned: all which and many more seem to have been the lands of Thomas Harrow¹, clerk, and passed over by him to divers persons jointly, 9 Henry the Eighth, as is recorded in our Register by a full recital of the deed itself. The other lands of ours in Old Woodstock are the third part of the Certes, now written Sartes¹, bought of Thomas Ely and Nicholas Lucie for £6 6s. 8d., in 11 James, reputed worth £1 13s. 4d. per annum, as amongst other things in the deed is expressed^k. Seacoles, with other lands, and the rest of the Sartes, bought of Hierome Nash¹ for £700, being part of the moneys given by Peter Blundel.

"The George, in Woodstock^m, was bought of one Mead, 13 Charles I., with £100 given us by a benefaction, and £60 added thereto."

1535. In the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*"ⁿ of Henry VIII. the property of "Bayly," or Balliol, College, was described as:—

"In Olde Wodstocke, from a farm therein,	£	s.	d.
in the Deanery of Woodstocke	.	3	13 4
"At Wotton, for tenements therein	.	1	5 0
		£4	18 4."

¹ Or Harrope. See *Hist. of Woodst.*, pp. 141, 395.

¹ Sartes: "*Essartum*, a clearance in the forest; variously derived from *ex-arare*, *ex-ercere*, *ex-sarrire*: spelled also *assartum*."—W. Stubbs, *Select Charters*, "Glossary," p. 519, Oxf. 1870.

^k "See Nashe's Surrender, 13 Jac. reg. annoque 1615."—Note.

¹ For family of Nash, see *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 166, where Jerome is mentioned.

^m *Balliofergus*, p. 85. On visiting Woodstock, T. Hearne, as he records, "stayed about an hour at the George and refreshed himself," June 10th, 1718. *Reliquiae Hearnianae*, vol. ii. p. 67, Lond. 1869.

ⁿ Vol. ii. p. 269.

FORMER ESTATE OF NEW COLLEGE.

1535. The property^o of New College in Old Woodstock, in the parish of Wootton, at the time of the valuation of Henry VIII., was :—

“ In the rent of one tenement yearly . . . 6s. 8d.”

ESTATE OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

Magdalen College has an estate in Wootton, which consists of forty-five acres and two cottages^p. The college has had an interest in the parish from a very early period, for certain lands and tenements came into possession in the same manner as the estate formerly belonging to the Society in New Woodstock^q, which had been taken over, with other property belonging to the Hospital of St. John Baptist, on the *by* surrender of the master and brethren, A.D. 1457, in pursuance of a licence granted by the king in the preceding year. The title is brought down by charters, which are among the muniments of the college^r, from A.D. 1220, about which year^s Ralph de Clinton granted

^o *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. ii. p. 257.

^p The writer is indebted for this statement to Mr. A. Faulkner, overseer of Wootton.

^q *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 396.

^r For a notice of the charters of which he has made the above abstract, the writer is indebted to the Rev. W. D. Macray. For an account of the MSS. of Magdalen College, see *Report IV. of Historical MSS. Commission*, pp. 458—465, Parl. Rep., 1874.

^s Charters of Wootton and Slape, No. vii.

to Lady Letitia de Saucey two virgates of land in Slape, near Wootton, on the payment of twenty marks to himself and three to his wife; and also[†] two other virgates of land in Slape^u. On July 7, A.D. 1225, Walter Brewerre^x acknowledged the right of the above-named Letitia to one hide at Slape, on the payment yearly of threepence; and in the same year, being a widow, she granted to the Hospital^y all her land in Slape, subject to the yearly payment of threepence to the chief lord, appointing that a prayer should be said daily for her own soul and the souls of her ancestors and heirs, and that there should be a yearly obit.

c. A.D. 1260—80^z. During this period, Alice Ermine, daughter of Hervcy Ermine, Andrew Brun, her husband, William de Ennestane, and Richard Wolf, severally conveyed their interest in one acre and a-half^a of

[†] No. v.

^u The bridge in the hollow, which is crossed by the Woodstock and Enstone turnpike road, near the sixty-fifth milestone from London, is marked in the Map of the Ordnance Survey, "Slape Bridge," but is commonly pronounced "Slade." The word "slape" occurs in a charter of the date A.D. 983, in the boundaries of certain land at Arnot, near Bicester: "thæt eft on Giht to than ealdan slæpe thær hit ær ongan." *Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, vol. i. p. 371, Rolls' Ser., Lond. 1858. It is defined in the "Glossary of Saxon Words," *ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 488, "'Slæp,' a break in a hill, called a 'slap' in the north of England." In Kennett's *Par. Ant.*, "Glossary," s. v. slæd is: "Old English, slape, a smooth descent." In the Magdalen College Charters it is also written "slepe," and "slipe."

^x No. i.

^y No. ii.

^z Nos. ix., x., xiii.

^a This land

was sold for eighteen shillings.

arable land, and four acres, and certain tenements, so that they finally became the property of the Hospital; and John le Scriveyn bequeathed^b eight acres of land, which he had bought of his brother for forty shillings and a yearly rent of one halfpenny^c.

A.D. 1279. In the "Rolls of the Hundreds^d," there is this notice of property belonging to the Hospital:—

"The Brethren of the Hospital of St. John in Oxford hold sixteen acres of land and one messuage, and render to the same John de Lodewell sixpence, and the above-mentioned brethren were enfeoffed by the scribe of Wootton."

From this it would seem that John le Scriveyn, besides the devise in his will, also gave land to the Hospital in his lifetime.

A.D. 1535. The estate of the College in this year, at the date of the valuation of Henry VIII., is thus described^e:—

"In Nether Wootton, the farm of lands therein, 5 shillings.

"In Wootton-with-Slope, the sum of lands and tenements therein, 40 shillings."

A.D. 1582. At a later date, the 25th of Elizabeth, by a grant dated December 1, Simon Parret, or Perrot, conveyed one acre of land in Wootton, then, or lately, in the occupation of John Templar, and formerly assigned for the maintenance of lamps and obits in Wootton Church, which he had obtained from John

^b No. xii.

^c No. vi.

^d Vol. ii. p. 866.

^e *Val. Eccles.*

Henr. VIII., vol. ii. p. 275, Lond. 1814.

Doddington, of London, gentleman^f, by deed dated December 17 of 3 Edward VI., A.D. 1549, to whom it was granted by letters patent of December 16 in the same year, to hold of the manor of "Est grenewich" in free socage.

Simon Parret died A.D. 1584, and in 1589 his son, Robert Parret, of North Leigh, confirmed by his grant the land which his father had given in 1582.

Simon Parret, or Perrot, was descended from Owen Perrot, of Pembrokehire^g, being the son of Robert Perrot, who held land in New Woodstock^h, and elder brother of Leonard, whose pedigree is given in the "History of Woodstock." He first married Elizabeth Love, of Aynhoe, and afterward Avise White, of Winchester, and some additional particulars respecting him appear on his monumentⁱ, which is thus described:—

"In St. Peter's Church in-the-East, Oxford, is a fine mural brass to the memory of Simon Perrott, containing the following inscription, under the effigies of a man and woman kneeling at a desk. At his back are engraven nine boys, and at hers ten girls, with the arms of Perrott and Love:—

" 'Here restith the bodies of Simon Parret, Gentilman : Master of Arte : late Fellowe of Magdalen College : and twise procter of the Universitie of Oxford : and Elizabeth his wife : doughter of Edward Love, of Aenohe, in the Countie of Northhampton, Esquier, which Simon departed this worlde the 24 : day of Septbr in the yere of oure Lorde God, mcccc 84 :

^f See *supr.*, p. 75.

^g See the Pedigree, *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 149.

^h *Ibid.*, pp. 147-9.

ⁱ *Visitations of Oxford.*, for Harl. Soc.,

p. 129, Lond. 1871.

and in the yere of his age 71 :’” and Elizabeth departed December 24, 1572, and in the year of her age 42.

His son’s monument¹ is in North Leigh Church, where :—

“Against the north wall of the chancel are the proportions of a man and woman kneeling, having between them a desk ; under is this inscription :—

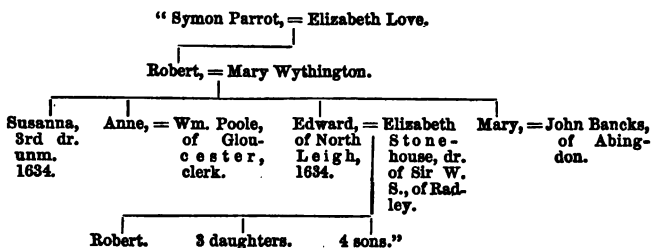
“ ‘Here lyeth Robert Perrot, of North Leigh, Gent., who married Mary, daughter of Oliver Wythington^k, Gent., Doctor of Physick, by whom he had iiii sons and iiii daughters. And as he lived vertuously with credit, so with assured faith in Christe departed the xxiiii June, mdcv.

“ ‘To whose memorie his loving wife, in testimony of her love, in dolefull duty, erected this monument.’ ”

¹ *Visitations of Oxford*, for Harl. Soc., p. 129, Lond. 1871.

^k Wood (*Fast. Oxon.*, vol. i. c. 780, ed. 1691), has: “A.D. 1568. Doct. of Phys., Mar. 9, Oliver Wythingdon, of Brasenose Coll., now or soon after, Dean of Battell, in Sussex. He died in 1590, and was buried in the Church of S. Peter-in-the-East, in Oxon.” He had been Senior Proctor in 1561, (*Hist. and Ant. of Coll. and Halls*, by Gutch, App., p. 99, Oxf. 1790). “A.D. 1581. Jul. 13, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, Oliver Wythington, Doctor of Physic, sometime of Brasenose Coll., now Dean of Battel, in Sussex, supplied his place,” (*Ibid.*, p. 107; cf. *Fast. Oxon.*, u. s., c. 750). There is a difficulty in reconciling the account of Oliver Wythington, with an inscription on the tomb of John Wythine, in Battle Church, described as Dean of Battle for 42 years, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, A.D. 1615. See *Handbook for Hastings, St. Leonard’s, and the Neighbourhood*, by M. M. Howard, p. 157, and note, Hast. 1864. Wood seems to have confused Oliver Wythington with John Wythine, and the writer of the epitaph to have supposed that John Wythine, was the Wythington, who once acted as pro-Vice-Chancellor, but only for a part of the meeting. (*Coll. and Halls*, u. s. p. 107.) Battle is not in his will, A.D. 1591.

A sketch of his pedigree is¹ :—



THE CHURCH ESTATE.

There is an estate belonging to Wootton Church which is partly in the parish of Wootton, and partly in that of Steeple Aston. It has not been possible to obtain any satisfactory account of the estate, its descent, and the manner in which it was acquired. The description in the Report of the Charity Commissioners^m is :—

“There are in the parish of Wootton the following premises, supposed to have been given for the repairs of the Church, and called the Church Lands :—

“A house, with outbuildings, and an allotment containing about forty acres, set out upon an inclosure, in lieu of the lands which lay before in the open field. These premises are let to William Southam, as yearly tenant, at £40 per annum, which is a fair rent. Also, six or seven houses, called the Church Houses, let to the overseers of the poor at different rents, amounting in the whole to £11 per annum, and

¹ *Visitations of Oxford*, for Harl. Soc., p. 245, Lond. 1871.

^m *Twelfth Report*, p. 355.

some land in the village, which has lately been divided into six or seven gardens, which are also let to the overseers of the poor at 5s. each. These seem to be fair rents. The income arising from these premises has always been carried to the churchwardens' account, for the repair of the church.' "

The following letter, which the Rector of Wootton has obligingly written, supplies a general statement of its present estimated extent and value, which is above the statement of the year 1823:—

" Oct. 9, 1874.

" I am afraid the information I am able to obtain about the Church estate at Wootton is very small.

" It consists of 51 acres, rented by William Duffield for 14 years, at £93 5s. 3d. per ann. ; also of cottage property in Wootton, bringing in a yearly rental of £24 15s. ; and of money invested, which produces £10 2s. per ann.

" The trustees are rector, churchwardens and overseers.

" I can give no further information about its origin but this, that it was apportioned to the Church at the time of the Enclosure [in 1770]. All documents are lost, but one of the parishioners thinks that they might be found at Chipping Norton, because money was borrowed there to complete the enclosure.

" F. P. WICKHAM."

By a map, made on the inclosure of the parish of Steeple Aston, it appears that, upon the inclosure in 1769, 2 roods and 9 poles were awarded to John Banks, Rector of Wootton, and others, as trustees of the Wootton Church Estate^a. This land adjoins the allot-

^a The writer is indebted to W. Wing, Esq., for this information, and for the use of the map mentioned above. See *supr.*, pp. 55-7.

ment in the same parish made at the same time to the Rector of Wootton, consisting of 2 acres 1 rood and 1 pole; but a portion of these was subsequently taken by the Oxford Canal Company, about the year 1780, who pay an annual rent in compensation °.

PERROT'S AND OTHER CHARITIES.

Charles Perrot^p, of Saham-Tony, in the county of Norfolk, by will dated April 26, 1785, bequeathed £2,300 India annuities to trustees, to apply the dividends to the maintenance of a schoolmaster. The sum had increased by investments to £2,711 9s. 1d. in 1823. Various changes have taken place in the administration of this charity. John Gregory, by will dated October 25, 1754, bequeathed his estate in Tackley, Wootton, and Hordley, or elsewhere, to certain persons, with several limitations over, directing that the owners for the time being should pay to the poor of Wootton 10s. every Easter Tuesday, and every third Holy Thursday 10s., severally to the poor of Wootton and Tackley. For some years previously to 1809 the payment had been refused, and in this year the estate was sold to the Duke of Marlborough. The bequest, it is observed, was void under statute of 9 Geo. II., so far as the land was charged. "Burborough's house,"

° See Wing's *Antiq. and Hist. of Steeple Aston*, Append., p. 64. Deddington, 1845.

^p *Twelfth Report*, p. 353.

and several others, called "parish houses," in the hands of the overseers, and some small sums in money, are also mentioned.

Certain parishes have charitable bequests derived from lands in the parish of Wootton.

KIRTLINGTON CHARITY.

Two houses¹ in Woodstock, occupied respectively in 1823 by Knibbs, a saddler, and Bennett, a painter, were held in trust for a charity in Kirtlington by the Duke of Marlborough, on a repairing lease for seventy years, dating from Michaelmas, 1766. This would have expired since the Report of the Commissioners in 1836. The premises were of the annual value of £4 4s., which sum was applied, at the date of the Report, to the School.

STONESFIELD CHARITY.

Thomas Burborough, of Stonesfield², by will dated April 19, 1809, devised a parcel of land in Wootton, containing 8 acres, or thereabouts, to Thomas Austin, and after his death to George Austin and his heirs, charging it with the yearly sum of £2 10s., to be paid for the use of the poor to the rector and churchwardens of Stonesfield.

¹ *Twelfth Report*, p. 306.

² *Ibid.*, p. 345.

TESDALE'S CHARITY.

The sum of 6s. 8d. is paid yearly^a by the tenant of the Ludwell farm, in the parish of Wootton, the property of Sir Henry Dashwood, to the parish of Glympton. This is supposed to have been derived from Maud, widow of Thomas Tesdale, who died A.D. 1616, and who, "as is stated on her monument in Glympton Church," was a benefactor to the parish.

NOTE ON THE NAMES OF THE HAMLETS.

The names of the hamlets^t of Wootton, which have been so often mentioned in the preceding pages, may be thus explained.

Dornford, or Derneford^u, signifies the secret^x, or hidden ford. This, it may be stated, is known to the writer to be the opinion of so high an authority as Dr. Guest. But "the Dorne" is inserted in the Map of the Ordnance Survey as the name of the stream upon which the present Dornford Farm is situated; and it is to be supposed, as the name is not otherwise

^a *Twelfth Report*, p. 339.
supr., pp. 53-4.

^t See more particularly

^u *Supr.*, p. 54; *Rott. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 865.

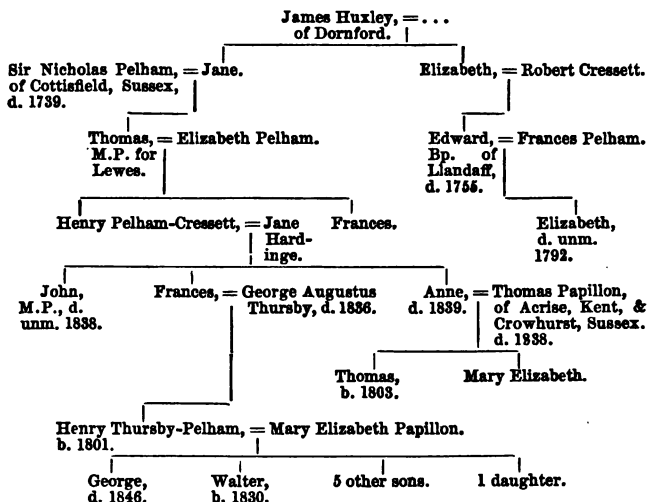
^x In the boundaries of Uffington, in a charter of A.D. 914—21, occurs: "Of tham risobedde to tham dyrne stane. Of tham dyrne stane to tham risethyfele."—*Chron. Mon. de Abingd.*, vol. i. p. 71, Lond. Rolls' Ser. 1858. In the "Glossary of Saxon Words," vol. ii. p. 480, there is, "Dyrn-stane, the secluded, or secret stone."

known to belong to the stream, that it was borrowed from the farm, as if it meant originally the place of a ford over the Dorne⁷.

Hordley denotes⁸ the land of the storehouse, or cattle-shed.

Woodleys implies⁹ "an open space in a wood."

⁷ The following pedigree (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*), will illustrate the notice of Dornford, *supr.*, p. 55:—



The following notice of the family of Crispe may be added:—Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight, of Hammersmith, an eminent royalist, was created a baronet in 1665. For his portrait and some notices, see Lysons' *Env. of Lond.*, vol. ii. p. 409, Lond. 1795. The title had become extinct before the publication of T. Wotton's *English Baronetage*, Lond. 1741.

⁸ F. Edmunds, *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 194. Lond. 1869. It is Hordeleye, in *Rott. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 850.

⁹ Is. Taylor, *Words and Places*, p. 121, Lond. 1865. At p. 360, he

Littleworth is ^b a small inclosure.

Ludwell means ^c the people's well.

The name of Slape has been already mentioned ^d, as also that of Wootton ^e itself, and of Woodstock ^f.

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

The following table, compiled from the Report of the Universities Commissioners^g, will illustrate the statements made in the "History of Woodstock," and the "Supplement," as to the property of Colleges within the district:—

observes: "The leys were the open forest glades where the cattle love to lie."

^b Is. Taylor remarks: "*Worth*, denotes a place *warded*, or protected. It was probably an inclosed homestead for the churls, subordinate to the *tun*."—U. s., pp. 121, 486.

^c F. Edmunds, u. s., p. 213. It is Lodwelle, and Lodewelle, *Rott. Hundr.*, u. s., p. 876.

^d *Supr.*, p. 55.

^e *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 16; *supr.*, p. 50. Compare F. Edmunds, u. s., p. 91: "Such words as 'Wood-field and Woot-ton' (wood town) shew the cleared spots in which the settler dug a ditch, and threw up a mound around his dwelling." For the Enis, the ancient name of the Glyme, at the confluence of which stream with the so-called Dorne the village of Wootton is situated, see *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 2. The bridge near is a public bridge, known as Milford Bridge, *List of Public Bridges*, u. s. Compare *supr.*, p. 54, where note q should belong to Dornford, and not to Wotton Ford.

^f *Hist. of Woodst.*, pp. 16, 438. Compare Is. Taylor, *Words and Places*, u. s., p. 121: "*Stoke*, another common suffix, is a place stockaded, surrounded with *stocks*, or piles."

^g *Parl. Rep.* 1874, in three volumes. The table is compiled from vol. ii.

College.	Place.	Description.	Tenant or Lessee.	Report.
University College . .	Woodstock ^b .	"Blandford Arms."	J. B. Morland.	vol. ii. p. 178.
Balliol College " .	212 A. 0 R. 38 P. ¹	Haynes.	" p. 206.
	. " .	"Marlborough Arms."	Du. of M.	" p. 208.
	. " .	House and Garden.	Exors. of Pratt.
	. " .	House.	Haynes.	" p. 209.
	Wootton.	107 A. 0 R. 0 P.	Harris.	" p. 206.
	. " .	Cottage ^k .	Bishop.	" p. 209.
Merton College . . .	Bladon.	176 A. 0 R. 16 P.	Graham and Whateley.	" p. 238.
New College.	Woodstock.	Tenement.	Morrell.	" p. 362.
	. " " . . .	Godfrey.
	Wootton.	6 A. 3 R. 6 P.	Rector.	" p. 364.
		It adjoins the Rectory.		
	Advowson of Rectory.	Glebe: 6 Cottages.	F.P. Wickham.
Magdalen College . . .		57 A. 2 R. 9 P.	£885 6s. 7d,	" p. 438.
		93 A. 0 R. 19 P.	net value.	
		419 A. 0 R. 0 P.		
		Commuted Tithes Rent Charge, £259 10s. 6d.		
	Wootton.	146 A. 0 R. 1 P. ¹	Sotham.	" p. 538.

^b The *Report* does not specify New Woodstock. But the "Blandford Arms," and "Marlborough Arms," and Pratt's house, are within its limits. See *supr.*, pp. 97-9.

¹ The larger estates have houses attached.

^k It is "Wootton," *Rep.*, p. 209. But it should be "Wootton."

¹ The difference between the quantity here and at p. 85 may be explained by this, that the leasehold tenures would be entered in the rate-book, under the names of the lessees, not of the college.

INDEX OF PERSONS.^a

-
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Archives of Univ. of Oxford, Keeper of, see Griffiths, Dr. J.
 Artald, 65, 66.
 Ashby, R., 18.
 Austin, G. T., 110.</p> <p>Bailey, N., 17.
 Bancks, J., 107.
 Banks, J., 84, 108.
 Barker, M. H., 46, see Sailor, the Old.
 Barnard, Ld., see Vane, Sir H.
 Barnett, H., 43.
 Becket, St. T. à, Abp. of Cant., 7, 8.
 Beeston, H., 83, 92.
 Bellowe, R., 76, see Kellowe.
 Benedictus, Abb. Petrob., 5.
 Bennett, —, 110.
 Berkeley, T. R., 84.
 Biseth, M., 8, 9.
 Blackstone, Dr. J., 45.
 Blackstone, Sir W., 45.
 Bloet, R., Bp. of Linc., 3.
 Blundel, P., 101.
 Bolton, Fam. of, 93.
 Bowles, W. L., 64.
 Bowsher, R., 54, 83.
 Bradley, Rev. G. G., 97.
 Brewer, Rev. J. S., 62.
 Brewerre, W., 103.
 Brideoake, R., Bp. of Chichest., 77, 8.
 Brotherton, W. W., jun., 90; Fam. of, 93.
 Brouncker, Sir H., 13, 4.
 Browne, W., 73.
 Brun, A., 103.
 Buckingham, J. Sheffield, Du. of, 42.
 Burborough, T., 110.
 Burnel, R., Bp. of Bath and W., 68.</p> | <p>Burnet, G., Bishop of Salisbury, 21—42.</p> <p>Cadogan, W., Ld., 43.
 Cambrensis, Girald., 4.
 Carte, T., 4.
 Cary, J., 83, 4.
 Castle, R., 97, 9.
 Caxton, W., 96.
 Cecil, Sir R., E. of Salisb., 14.
 Chadwell, J., 58.
 Chamberlayne, L., 53.
 Chapman, J., 80.
 Charles I., 18, 78, 82.
 Charles II., 21, 35, 6, 82.
 Chaucer, T., 9; G., 10.
 Church, J., 92.
 Churchill, Ld. R., 49.
 Churton, Archd. E., 8.
 Clayton, Mrs., 44.
 Cleveland, Fam. of, 90.
 Clifford, R., 4—7, 20.
 Cox, G. V., 45.
 Coxe, Rev. H. O., Pref., 22, 96.
 — Archd. W., 42, 3.
 Cresset, R.; Fam. of, 112.
 Crezet, Mr., 41.
 Crispe, A., C., Sir C., D., M., T., 90, 1; Sir N., 112; Sir T., 55, 90, 1; C., 55.
 Crosse, W., 95.
 Cunningham, P., 31.</p> <p>Dacers, A., 94, see Lee, Sir H.
 Dalderby, J., Bp. of Linc., 69.
 Dalzell, A., 93.
 Dashwood, Sir H. W., 111.
 Datre, A., 54.
 Davenport, J. M., 65.
 De, d', of,
 — Clinton, R., 102.
 — Cygoiny, E., 65.</p> |
|--|--|

^a See *Hist. of Woodst.*, p. 452, note.

De, d', of,

- Doveria, J., 68.
- Elmerugge, R., 9.
- Ennestane, W., 103.
- Evereux, A., E., P., W., 64.
- Fulewell, J., 66.
- Ginton, J., 66.
- Holeweye, W., 69.
- Leya, P., 12.
- Lodewell, J., 55, 66.
- Montacute, W., 9.
- Oyley, R., 51, 62, 3, 79; R. jun., 63; Fam. of, 79.
- Oyly, J., 79.
- Saucey, L., 108.
- Turre, H., 65.
- Vitré, A., 63, 4; R., 64.
- Wodestocke, A., 67; H., 67, 8.
- Wotton, R., 66.
- Devonshire, W. Cavendish, E. of, 30.
- Doddington, J., 75, 104, 5.
- Draper, A., 69.
- Drinkwater, R., 53.
- Duffield, W., 108.

- Edmunds, F., 112, 3.
- Edward I., 53, 63, 67.
- Edward II., 100.
- Edward III., 69.
- Edward IV., 5, 71, 100.
- Edward VI., 74, 5.
- Edward, Bl. Pr., 12, 99.
- Edwards, S., 14.
- Eleanor, Qu. of Hen. II., 4—6.
- Elizabeth, Qu., 47.
- Ellis, Sir H., 62.
- Ely, T., 101.
- Ermine, A., 103; J., 66; H., 66, 103.
- Evelyn, J., 22, 25, 6.
- Exeter, Bp. of, see Nevill, G.

- Faulkner, A., 98, 102.
- Fell, J., Bp. of Oxf., 19, 24.
- Fleetwood, Fam. of, 95.
- Fulham, E., 82.

- Galway, Ld., 41.
- Giraldus Cambr., see Cambrensis.

- Gloucester, H. Plantag., Du. of, 10.
- Godolphin, S., Ld., 39, 43.
- Golder, J., 10.
- Graves, J., 2.
- Gravesend, R., Bp. of Linc., 68.
- Gregory, C., 96; Dr. F., 58; F., 57, 8; J., 92, 6, 109; Fam. of, 55, 92.
- Griffiths, Dr. J., Pref., 45.
- Guest, Dr. E., 111.

- Halifax, G. Saville, E. of, 21, 25—30, 34, 5, see Saville, Sir G.
- Hamilton, Sir D., 42; Sir W. and Lady, 45, 6.
- Harcourt, Sir J., M., 81.
- Harris, J., 89, 94; T., 80, 95; W., 89, see 114.
- Harrow, Harrope, T., 101.
- Hawkins, R. B. B., Pref., 48, 9.
- Haynes, J., 49, see 114.
- Hearne, T., 101.
- Hemins, E., 87.
- Henry I., 4, 5, 6, 51, 2.
- Henry II., 7.
- Henry III., 8.
- Henry IV., 71.
- Henry V., 71.
- Henry VI., 10, 70-2.
- Henry VII., 13.
- Henry VIII., 73, 75, 100, 1, 4.
- Henry, Pr.-K., son of Henry II., 7.
- Hervey, son of Will., 65.
- Hill, —, 39.
- Hodges, W. K., 93.
- Hodson, —, 19.
- Hoffman, F., 44; J., 83, 94.
- Horne, R., 95; T., 53, 4.
- Howard, M. M., 106.
- Howes, S., 87.
- Hoyl, R., 69.
- Hugh, St., Bp. of Linc., 6, 7.
- Hunsingore, R., 100.
- Huntingdon, H., Archd. of, 3.
- Huxley, J., 55, 112.

- Ingram, Dr. J., 76.
- Isaiah, Proph., 27, 32.

- James I., 78.
- James II., 38.

Jenkynson, Sir W., 80, 95, 6.
 Joanna, Qu. of Henry IV., 10.
 John, son of Reg., 65.
 Johnes, T., 82.
 Johnson, R., 87; Dr. S., 31, 44.
 J. R., 88.

Katherine, St., Ded. of, 100.
 Keen, Fam. of, 19.
 Kellowe, R., see Bellowe.
 Kennett, W., 51, 63, 103.
 Knibbs, —, 110.

Le,

— Bel, R., 65.
 — Budel, J., 69.
 — Gygur, P., 65, 6.
 — Scriveyn, J., 104, 5.
 — Turner, J., 11.
 — Wal, G., J., 65.

Lee, Al., 84; An., A. E., 94; Sir
 Ant., C., Dr. F. G., 81; F. H.,
 94; Sir H., 13, 54, 76, 81, 2;
 Sir H., jun., 94; Sir H. F., 30;
 J., 81, 2; L. C., 84; T., 83; W.
 B., 84, 93; Fam. of, 30, 81.

Leicester, R. Dudley, E. of, 13.

Lenthall, W., 20, 78.

Lincoln, Bp. of, 74.

Lloyd, G., 18.

Lloyd, W., Bp. of St. Asaph, 26.

Longespée, W., 64.

Love, E., 105, see Perrot, S.

Lucie, N., 101.

Lukis, W. C., 87.

Macray, Rev. W. D., 2, 4, 88, 102.

Margaret, Qu. of Ed. I., 53.

Marlborough, Du. of, 54; G., 110;
 J., 37, 8, 42, 46; J. W., 100,
 14; S. Duch. of, 37—44, 56.

Marlow, Dr. M., 45.

Marshall, E. H., Pref.; Dr. T., 24.

Mary Beatrice, Qu. of Jas. II., 38.

Mary, Qu., 47, 53.

Mary, St., Ded. of, 47, 54, 87.

Masham, Mrs., 39.

Matcham, Mrs., 46.

Matthews, Mr., see St. George,
 The Chevalier de.

Maud, Empress, 64.

Mauxell, A., 76.

Mavor, Dr. W., 2.

Mead, —, 101.

Mede, J., 53.

Meears, J., 49.

Morland, J. B., 114.

Napier, or Napper, E., 58, 9; G.,
 58, 9, 100; Marg., Mar., F., 59;
 W., 59; Fam. of, 60, 100.

Nash, J., Fam. of, 101.

Nasse, E., 55.

Nelson, Dr. W., 45, 6.

Nelson, Hor., Ld., 45, 6.

Nevill, G., Abp. of York, 10, see
 Exeter, Bp. of.

Nichols, J. G., 2, 64, 81.

Nicolas, Sir N. H., 90.

Niger, Ralph, 5.

Norris, R., 87.

Nottingham, D. Finch, E. of, 22.

Ordericus Vitalis, 62.

Ouvry, Col. H. C., 55.

Ovid, 88.

Oxford Canal Company, 109.

Page, E., 79.

Palgrave, Sir F., 53.

Papillon, T., Fam. of, 112.

Paris, Matth., 7, 9.

Parish Clerk of Wootton, 87, 91.

Parker, H., 5; J. 3; J. H., 86.

Parsons, J., 96; R., 22, 24, 27,
 30-4.

Pelham, Sir N., 55, 112; Fam. of,
 112.

Perrot, Parret, C., 109; E., R.,
 104, 5; S., 75, 98, 104-6;
 Fam. of, 104-6.

Peter, Qu., Bp. of Bath and W., 68.

Pettigrew, T. J., 46.

Phillip II., K. of Spain, Cons. of
 Qu. Mary, 47, 53.

Phillipott, J., 58.

Pinke, E., see Page, E.; H., J., 79;
 Dr. R., 76-9.

Plot, Dr. R., 14—18.

Ponteyn, W., 69.

- Poole, W., 107.
 Pope, A., 91.
 Portmore, Ld., 41.
 Pratt, R., 99, 114.
 Prescott, E., 49.

 Rainald, 62.
 Rawlinson, Dr. R., 54, 76, 88—95.
 Ray, J., 17.
 Readinge, Mr., 59.
 R. H., 88.
 Rialton, Ld., 39.
 Richard II., 71.
 Roberts, C., 64.
 Rochester, J. Wilmot, E. of, 20—36.
 Roger, Bp. of Salisbury, 3.
 Rogers, J., 69.
 Rose, J., 36.
 Rowlandson, H., 89; R., 83, 9.
 Rudhall, A., T., 87.

 Sailor, The Old, see Barker, M. H.
 St. George, The Chevalier de, 38, 9, see Matthews.
 St. Hugh, Bp. of Linc., 6.
 Salisbury, Bp. of, see Roger; Countess of, see De Vitre, A.; E. of, see D'Evereux, P., Longespée, W., Cecil, R.
 Sandys, J., Fam. of, 88.
 Savage, Dr. H., 99, 100.
 Saville, Sir G., 22, see Halifax, E. of; W., 22.
 Sawyer, J., 48, 9.
 Selby, W., 9.
 Sewell, Dr. J. E., 76.
 Shephard, Lady, Sir R., W., 94.
 Simon, Abbot of St. Albans, 7, 8.
 Simond, Simonds, R., 96.
 Sinclair, G., 18.
 Skelton, J., 77.
 Smallbones, Fam. of, 93.
 Somerset, C. Seymour, Du. of, 41.
 Southam, Sotham, J., 87; W., 108; Fam. of, 93, 114.
 Spenlove, M., 98.
 Stanley, A. P., Dean of West., 12.

 Stonehouse, E., Sir W., 107.
 Stuart, The Lady Arabella, 13, 14.
 Stubbs, W., 5, 101.
 Sudbury, S., Abp. of Cant., 12.
 Sudely, R., Ld., 10.
 Sunderland, C. Spencer, Ld., 39, 41.

 Talvais, E., W., 64.
 Taverner, M., R., 81, see Harcourt.
 Taylford, J., 81, 93.
 Taylor, I., 112, 3.
 Templar, J., 104.
 Templars, Knights, 11.
 Tesdale, M., T., 111.
 Thomas, Col. H. J., 79.
 Thompson, A., 93.
 Thornhill, Fam. of, 93.
 Todman, W., 94.
 Travers, Mr., 43.
 Turner, W. H., Pref., 57, 105.

 Vane, C., 90; Sir H., 90; see Barnard, Ld.
 Vitalis, see Ordericus.

 Wagott, H., 54.
 Wales, A. E., Pr., A., Princess of, 47.
 Walker, J., 74, 80.
 Walter, son of Gilbert, 65.
 Wedgwood, H., 17.
 Wharton, H., 3.
 Wheate, Sir T., 43.
 White, A., 105; S., 18.
 Whitton, B., 18.
 Wickham, F. P., 84, 108, 14.
 Widdows, G., 14; T., 15.
 William I., 62.
 Willis, Br., 19, 54.
 Wing, W., 56, 7, 108, 9.
 Witney, G., 13.
 Wolf, R., 103.
 Wood, A., 15, 78, 81, 106.
 Wyk, J., 69.
 Wykham, W., Bp. of Winch., 85.
 Wythine, J., 106.
 Wythingdon, Wythington, M., 107; O., Pref., 106.

INDEX OF PLACES INCIDENTALLY MENTIONED.

ABINGDON, 93, 103, 111.

Aboukir, 46.

Acrise, 112.

Arncot, 103.

Aston, North, 56.

Aston, Steeple, 55-7, 107.

Aynho, 105.

Barnard Castle, 90.

Barton, 54.

Battle, 106.

Berks, County of, 65.

Bicester, 87, 103.

Bladon, 11, 14, 50, 3, 100, 14.

Blake's Lodge, 99.

Blenheim, 23, 37, 8, 44-7.

Bruerne, 71, 2.

Burleigh, 22.

Byton, 79.

Cambridge, Christ's Coll., 46.

Canterbury, 8, 12.

Cenis, Mont, 67, 8, 70.

Cheriton, 79.

Chichester, 82.

Chipping Norton, 108.

Colerne, 78.

Combe, Long Combe, 11, 53, 67, 75.

Compton Eastbury, 82.

Cottisfield, 112.

Cound, 112.

Cowley, 58.

Crowhurst, 112.

Cuttleslowe, 92.

Ditchley, 30, 81, 94.

D'Ivry, Barony of, 63.

Doncaster, 5.

Dorne, The, 111.

Dornford, Derneford, 54, 5, 91, 9,
111, 2.

D'Oyley, Barony of, 63.

England, 19, 43, 56.

Enis, The, 113.

Enstone, 103.

Europe, 41.

Evenlode, The, 9.

Ewelme, 18.

Eynsham, 67, 74.

Fleet Marston, see Marston, Fleet.

France, 41.

Gloucester, 87, 107.

Glyme, The, 99, 113.

Glympton, 43, 54, 111.

Godstow, 6.

Greenwich, East, 105.

Hampton Poyle, 48, 82.

Hanborough, 10, 1, 53.

Hanover, 41.

Harwes, 7.

Hatfield, 14.

Henley-on-Thames, 49, 53, 82.

Holland, 41.

Hordley, 53-7, 69, 92, 109, 112, 3.

Horsepath, 58.

Islip, 48, 9.

Italy, 82.

Kempshott, 79.

Kensington, 38, 41.

Lambeth, 12.

Ledwell, in Sandford St. Martin,
51, see Ludwell.

Leicester, 10.

Levanecole, Lulevecanole, Hun-
dred, 50, 1.

Lewknor Hundred, 50.

Lincoln, 63.

Littleworth, 54, 112.

London, 31, 105.

— Arms, Office of, 57.

— Bridge, 44.

— British Museum, 68, 9, 72, 3.

— Doctors' Commons, 95.

— Record Office, 9, 10, 18, 47,
52, 3, 9, 67, 70, 5, 6.

— St. George's Botolph-lane, 83.

— St. James'-park, 40.

— St. Martin's, 26, 30.

Long Combe, see Combe.

Ludwell, Ledwell, Lodewell, 51,
54, 61, 2, 5, 6, 9, 79, 112, see
Ledwell.

Maine, 62.

Mansfield, 84.

Marston, Fleet, 81.

Mediterranean, the, 46.

Northleigh, 105-7.

Oseney, 62, 3, 5, 6, 74, 9.

Oxford,

— All Souls Coll., 45.

— Balliol Coll., 83, 98—101, 14.

— Bodleian Library, Pref., 22,
7, 38, 44, 63, 7, 76, 80, 88—
95.

— Brasenose Coll., 106.

— Carfax, see St. Martin's.

— Castle, 63, 5.

— Christ Church, 62.

— City of, 45, 6, 9, 53.

— County of, 65, 88.

— Diocese of, 80-4.

— Garrison of, temp. Ch. I., 15,
78.

— Gloucester Hall, 15.

— High-st., 36.

— Holywell, 58, 9, 81.

— Magdalen Coll., 75, 102-6, 14.

— Merton Coll., 114.

— New Coll., 54, 76-8, 83, 4,
92, 102, 14.

— New Inn Hall, 45.

— Oriel Coll., 15.

Oxford,

— St. George's Ch., 63, 5.

— St. John Bapt., Hospital of,
102, 4.

— St. John's Coll., 45, 81.

— St. Martin's, Carfax, 15.

— St. Peter's-in-the-East, 98,
105, 6.

— University Coll., 97, 8, 114.

— University of, 45, 9, 106, 13.

Peritune Hundred, 51.

Quarrendon, 81.

Raby Castle, 90.

Radley, 107.

Rufford, 34.

Saham Tony, 109.

St. Albans, 7.

St. Walery, Barony of, 63.

Salisbury, 42.

Sandford St. Martin, 51.

Sevington, 79.

Slape, 55, 102, 3, 112, see Wootton-
with-Slape.

Somersetshire, 23.

Spelsbury, 30.

Stanton St. John, 78.

Stonesfield, 11, 53, 75, 92, 110.

Susanna, 62.

Tackley, 54, 74, 80, 100, 9.

Towton, 71.

Turin, 69.

Uffington, 111.

Upton Cressett, 112.

Wales, 45.

Wallingford Honor, 65.

Waterstock, 98.

Wenslade, 77.

Westminster, 71, 3.

Winchester, 105.

Windsor, 39, 82.

Wolvercott, 58.

Woodleys, 93, 112.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Woodstock,
 — Forest, 51.
 — High, or Ranger's Lodge, 23
 —36.
 — Manor, 9, 10, 18, 53.
 — Manor-house and Park, 3, 4,
 6, 10—12, 13—18, 23, 71, 94.
 — New Woodstock, 2, 19, 45,
 54, 94, 8, 9, 105, 14.
 — Borough, 38, 43, 8, 9, 53.
 — Chantry of St. Mary, 47.
 — Old Woodstock, 2, 11, 18,
 54-6, 79, 89, 90, 8, 9, 100, 1, 3,
 13, 4.
 — Palace of Black Prince, 99.
 See Blenheim.
 Wootton,
 — Area and population, 60.
 — Bridge, 54, 113.
 — Church, 72—93.</p> | <p>Wootton,
 — Cross, 54.
 — Ford, 54, 113.
 — Hamlets, 54, 5, 111-3.
 — Hundred, 50-3.
 — Inclosure, 108.
 — Lamp Acre, 75, 105.
 — Meadow, 55, 7.
 — Milford Bridge, 113.
 — Parish, 10, 11, 53, 4, 8, 60-
 4, 9, 76, 9, 107, 13, 4.
 Wootton-by-Woodstock, 67.
 Wootton, Nether, 104.
 Wootton White-Church, Whit-
 church, 50, 4.
 Wootton-without-Woodstock, 68.
 Wootton-with-Slape, 104, see Slape.
 Worcester, Diocese of, 96.

 York, Diocese of, 96.</p> |
|---|---|

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA IN "HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK."

P. 16, note a, *for* "Lansd.," *cor.* "Harl."

P. 101, l. 2, *del.* "[? Brize]." "Norton Bruin was the demesne of John, Lord Lovel, in the reign of King Henry IV."—*Magn. Brit.*, Oxfordsh., p. 418, Lond. 1720. "Norton' Brun," occurs in *Rott. Hundr.*, vol. ii. p. 693, col. i.

P. 307, l. 22, *for* "Isham," *cor.* "Saham."

P. 372, l. 1, *for* "1557," *cor.* "1547."

INDEX I.

P. 456, l. 22, *add* "Crisp, Crispe, T., 434."

P. 458, l. 8, *for* "67, 68," *cor.* "97, 98."

P. 460, "Harrope, J," *add* "395."

P. 462, l. 33, *add* "Margaret of Fr., Qu. of Edward I., p. 94."

P. 463, l. 17, *after* "52," *add* "J."

P. 465, ll. 44, 5, *for* "31, 32," *cor.* "51, 52."

P. 467, l. 21, *for* "158," *cor.* "138."

P. 467, l. 20, *add* "Whetton, Whitton, B., 208."

INDEX II.

P. 469, *after* "Bicester," *add* "166."

NOTICES.

"MR. MARSHALL has collected information from every source within his reach. We ought to add, that there are several lithographs from rare prints of the old Manor-house and park."—*The Academy*.

"We have said enough, perhaps, to shew that the history of Woodstock is full of interest. It only remains for us to add, that it is told in an interesting way by Mr. Marshall. His book is a composite book, but it is well put together. His materials have been gathered from various sources, and he has so arranged them as to make an attractive story of the history of Woodstock Manor and its environs."—*The Athenæum*.

"In our limited space we can only record the gratification we have experienced in studying Mr. Marshall's contribution, not merely to Oxfordshire history, but also to the history of England."—*Notes and Queries*.

"Mr. Marshall has the rare and precious gift of being able to tell history from legend, and to see what is the force of an argument. And he rises, too, above the temptation of swallowing everything which seems to do honour to the place about which he is writing, and to make out Woodstock older or more famous than it has any right to be made out."—*The Saturday Review*.

"Admirable as a Guide-book to the Manor-house of Old Woodstock, this volume will prove of true interest to the student of history and the antiquarian, especially if Oxford men themselves."—*The Evening Standard*.

By the same Author.

Post 8vo., cloth, price 3s. each.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH OF SANDFORD
ST. MARTIN, in the Deanery of Woodstock, Oxon. 1866.

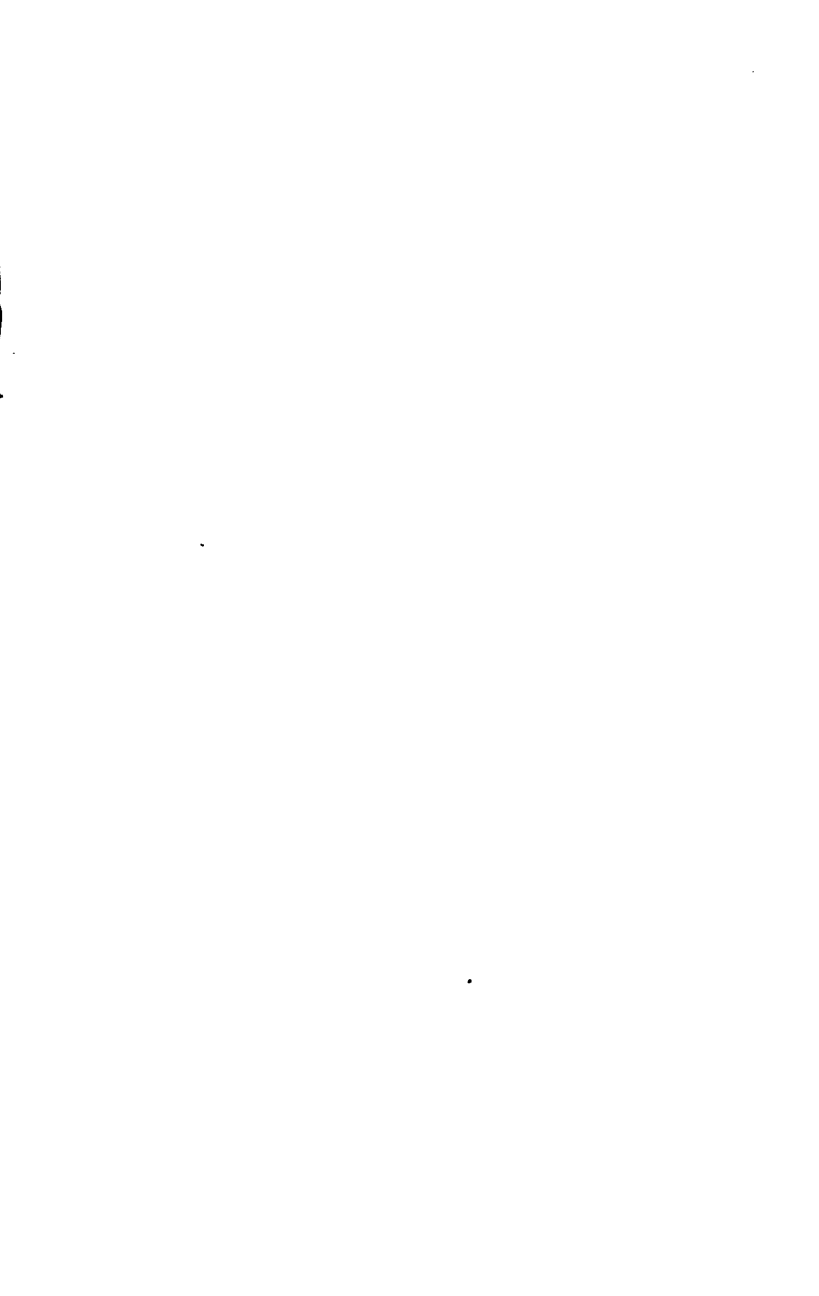
AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CHURCH
ENSTONE, Oxon. 1868.

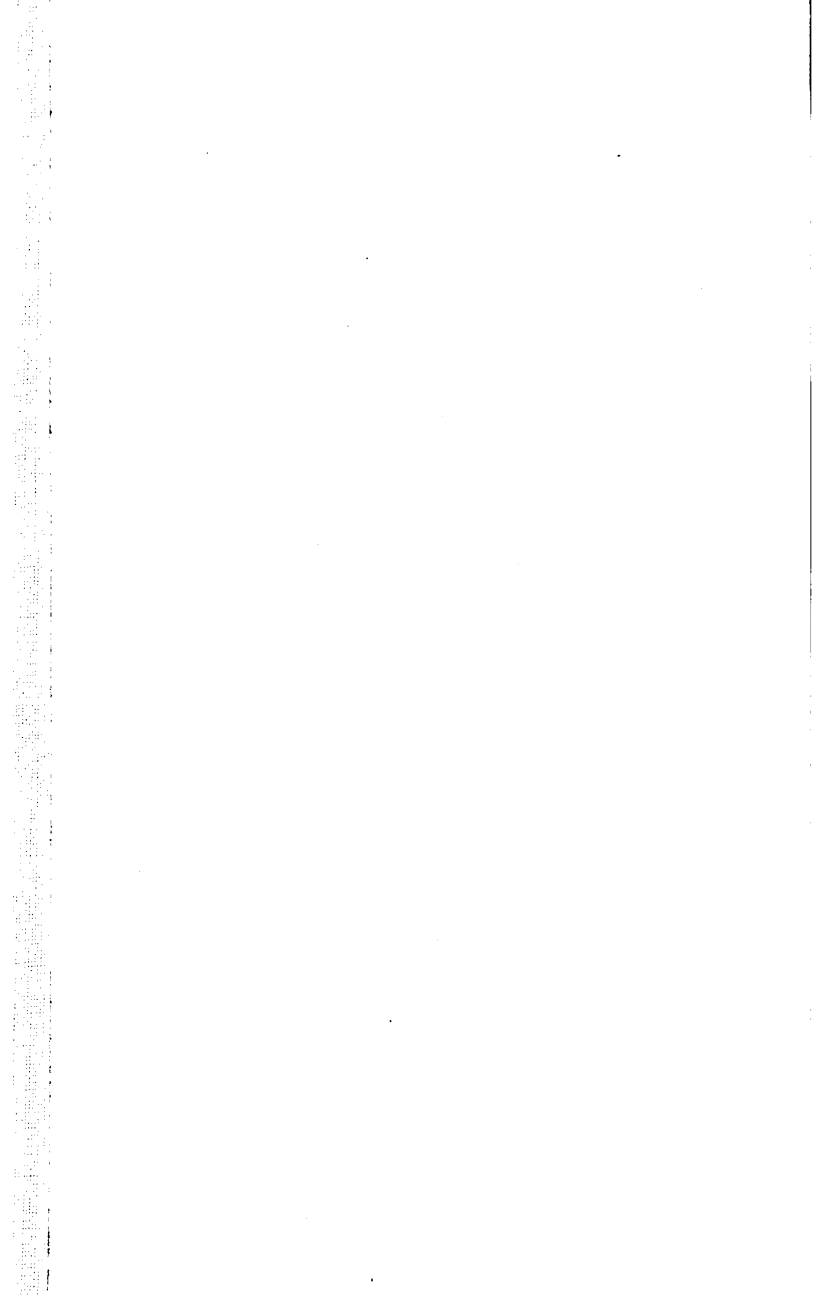
Post 8vo., cloth, price 12s.

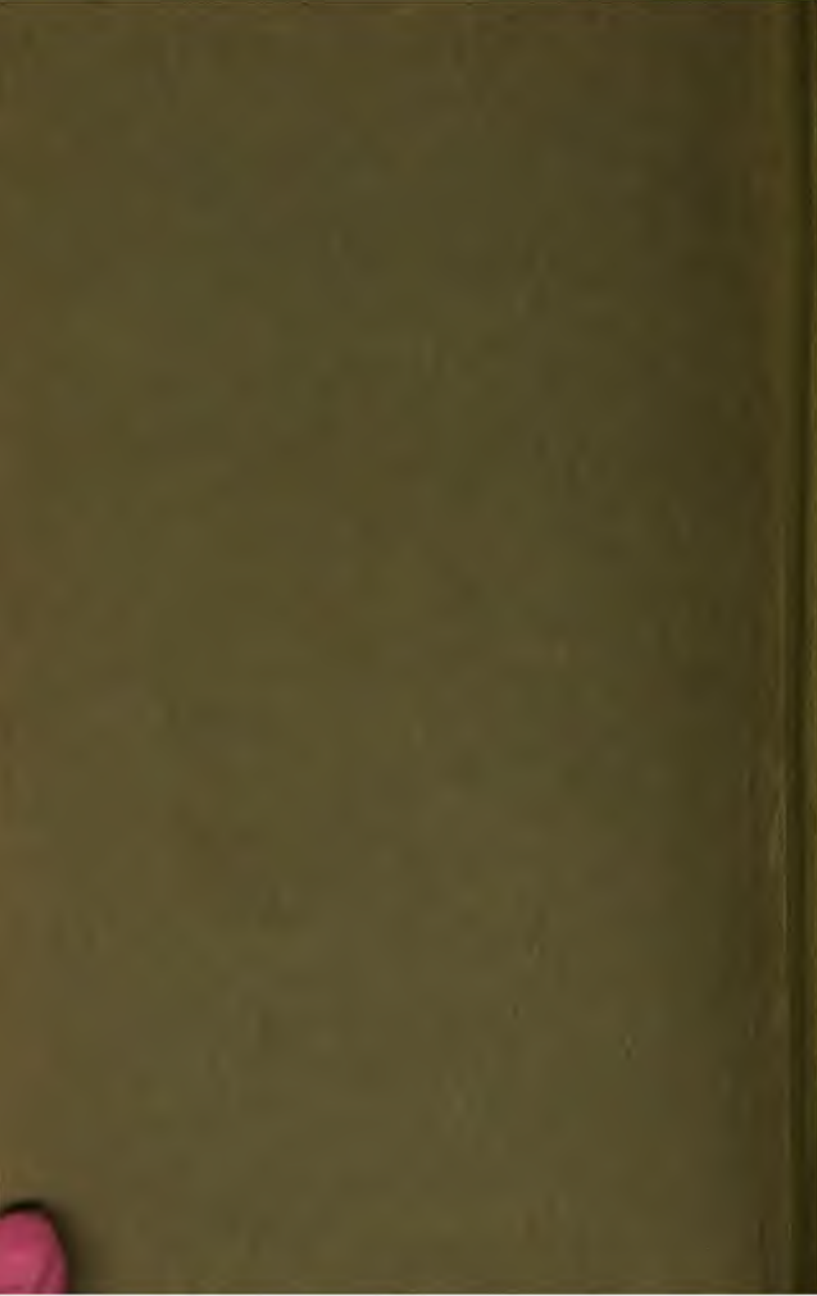
THE EARLY HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK MANOR,
and its Environs, in Bladon, Hensington, New Woodstock, Blenheim ; with Later Notices.

OXFORD AND LONDON: JAMES PARKER AND Co.

28







NOV 10 1931



